

A FAMILY SKETCH

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To

Helen Burnett Townsend

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Arthur L. Collier



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A FAMILY SKETCH

by

ARTHUR LUKE COLLIER

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To my grandnephews

FORREST FOSTER COLLIER, 3d
ROBERT KILVINGTON COLLIER
CHARLES WHITNEY COLLIER

with the hope they may continue our family name.



LONG WHARF, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, 1826

LONG WHARF, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, 1826

The Plymouth Rock of the Bristol Colliers.

Copy of an etching showing that part of the Boston waterfront known as Town Cove. At the left is Long Wharf, the official landing place of the Royal Governors and where the Bristol Colliers first set foot on these shores on April 13, 1822. At the right of the picture is a domed structure, Quincy Market, named after Mayor Josiah Quincy. Behind that building is the more famous Faneuil Hall, known as the Cradle of Liberty and center of the Revolutionary movement. For over two hundred years its first floor has been used as a market while the second floor, dedicated to free speech and assembly, has been the scene of momentous meetings throughout the years. On top of the cupola is the famous gilded grasshopper weather vane which was made in 1742.

FOREWORD

Delving into the Collier history has been a most fascinating task. My husband and I have had many pleasant and profitable hours of research and everyone whom we have contacted has been most cooperative. Our search has taken us to many interesting places where we have met and talked with numerous people who have furnished us with unlimited information for the *"Family Sketch"*.

We obtained a copy of the original manuscript of a musical composition by Anna Collier Lee in her own handwriting and titled *"Nearer to Thee — Transcription by Annie C. Lee"*, written for the piano. Arthur thought it might be nice to have a recording made of it and took it to a recording studio for this purpose. We were told that we would be notified when the master record was ready to be heard before ordering other records made.

At long last came the day for which we anxiously waited — to hear Anna Lee's music. The owner of the recording studio said: "Some funny things happened while we were recording that piece". He then informed us that the pianist made a mistake while playing and the needle broke, (he claimed that their needles seldom broke) and after two or three records had been spoiled they decided to use a tape recorder to facilitate erasure should mistakes occur. He also told us that a wall of the room creaked which had never happened before and his brother exclaimed: "She must be right in this room". Now I do not believe in the supernatural but I too had an uncanny experience in that recording studio. After hearing the beautiful record and while waiting for my husband to finish the business transaction, I was sitting in front of a solid wall and thinking of nothing in particular when I suddenly felt a cool touch on the left side of my neck, turning quickly I heard a soft sound or swish like the rustle of silk or taffeta, as I was wearing a linen dress it couldn't have been me. I might add that while visiting Anna Lee's son Dr. Ralph E. Lee, and before we had heard the finished record, we told him about having the record made and he replied: "Mother would like that, perhaps she knows". This cannot be explained as it is beyond the capabilities of man to comprehend.

While gathering some information on the Lee Family in Manchester, Massachusetts, we chanced upon an elderly lady of eighty-eight who was most happy to tell us anything about her family which would help. She told us that she was born in the house in which she was now living and showed us the very bed in which she had been born, as well as her father before her. It was a hand-carved four-posted maple bed which had originally a rope spring which had to be tied every so often by her father, but now had a box spring. Among the articles in a small trunk which she gladly showed to us was a hand-carved wooden stay used in her grandmother's wedding dress, and a fine linen bedcap once white but now yellowed with age and made entirely by hand in candlelight by this same grandmother — the tiny stitches and the minute embroidery around the edge were exquisite. It is a pity that the passage of time and our constantly changing world has made all this obsolete.

An interesting fact which came to light during our research is that five men from Charlestown, Massachusetts were the founders of five colleges in the United States which is rather unusual. The colleges were — Harvard by John Harvard; Tufts by Charles Tufts, both in Massachusetts; Doane College in Nebraska by Thomas Doane; Colby in Maine by Gardner Colby; and Carleton in Minne-

sota by William Colby. We also found that John Harvard, a Charlestown man, for whom Harvard is named, is buried in the old cemetery on Phipps Street in Charlestown, and that a Charlestown man, Samuel J. Bridge, gave the John Harvard statue which is located in the Harvard Yard to the College in 1883. In our search of old Charlestown Cemeteries for family data, we accidentally found the John Harvard Monument in the Phipps Street Cemetery. It is a granite shaft similar in shape to the Bunker Hill Monument. On one side in English is the following:

*"On the twenty-sixth day of Sept. A. D. 1828
This stone was erected
By the graduates of the University at Cambridge
In honor of its founder
Who died at Charlestown
On the twenty-sixth day of Sept. A. D. 1638."*

On the reverse side the inscription is in Latin but I shall quote an English translation as follows:

"In respectful and everlasting memory the John Harvard alumni almost two hundred years after this man's death, by act of the Academy which is in Cambridge, so that this man highly distinguished in our literature may no longer lie without a humble monument of some kind, take care that this stone be erected."

And while in the cemetery we found a stone which was marked to the effect that a young boy was drowned not many feet in front of the stone. There is no water in that vicinity now, but a map of old Charlestown shows that years ago the Mill Pond was up to the edge of the cemetery on Phipps Street. This cemetery is a quaint place with its scattered brick walls in the formation of a fort.

During the past year two family celebrations have occurred and I was most happy to be a guest at both of them. The first was on July 15, 1950 when my brother-in-law Forrest celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday at his home in Billerica, Massachusetts. His birthday was actually the previous day but it was more convenient for members of the family to gather on Saturday. It was a beautiful day and we all enjoyed a delicious catered luncheon on the lawn under the trees. Besides neighbors, friends, the minister and his wife, the immediate members of his family who were present were — Cousin Laura Lee; Cousin Victor and Florence Collier; Brother Arthur and Dorothy Collier; Son Abram with Ellie Collier and children; Son Foster with Emma and daughter Ann; Son Dudley with Mary and children; Daughter Janet with Dick and children; and his brother-in-law Jim and Esther Patterson. Forrest received many gifts, among them was a copy of the record which Arthur had made of the composition by Anna Collier Lee; and a three-speed record player from his immediate family. We had all worked to keep the party a surprise for Forrest, and it was. He was delighted to have all of the family there with him for the occasion.

The other celebration was the Golden Wedding Anniversary of Victor and Florence Collier which was held on September 17, 1950. The actual Fiftieth Anniversary was on September 18, 1950, but Sunday was the better day for all to come to the Open House which was held at the home of their daughter Hilma and her husband. The guests of honor received many flowers and gifts. Florence's brother is an artist who lives in Stamford, Connecticut, and his gift to the

couple was a gilt picture frame holding five new ten dollar bills. Just behind the couple as they stood in the receiving line, there was a large bouquet with fifty dollars tied in the streamers and given to them by their neighbors. Their daughter Elizabeth had made the huge wedding cake which was a masterpiece. I understand it took her two days to make it and seven hours to ice it. It was in three tiers graduating in size and the whole thing was frosted in white with the usual bride and groom decoration on top. The cake was delicious, too.

This Foreword seems to be rather lengthy and I know you are anxious to get into the actual reading of Arthur's "Family Sketch", but before doing so, there are a few items which I think are rather necessary for his book, a sort of story behind the story as it were.

There were two lines which caused us great trouble — one was the Mary Ann Collier Fraser, but Laura Lee happened to mention that she knew someone from this line about ten years ago in Melrose and gave us an address which opened up that field for us as shown by the stories written by my husband. The other was the Ann Jemina Collier Marshall line which we located through a stranger. This was the most difficult of all to find. Some of the Fraser group had told us that there were Marshalls in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, and we made two trips to that town before we actually located any of them. One of the trips there we went to the cemetery so that I could photograph the family lot, we found a Marshall stone and I snapped this picture which later turned out to be the wrong one. On our way to the cemetery we visited Franklin Pierce's birthplace; as he was the fourteenth president of the United States. On leaving Arthur happened to mention to the hostess that we had come up to locate some ancestors but were unsuccessful. She asked him whom he was looking for and when he said the Marshall family, she replied that she had lived next door as a young girl to a Marshall family and that a granddaughter, now Mrs. Nichols, was living in the town and directed us to Mrs. Nichols' home. It was a very warm day, I recall, but we drove up to the address given and when Arthur stated who he was Mrs. Nichols replied: "My grandmother was a Collier", and there were the last pieces for our puzzle. Mrs. Nichols invited us in and showed us the family album which contained a picture of Arthur's grandfather Charles Collier.

I should like to relate an amusing story which Laura Lee told to her brother, sister-in-law and us when we visited her this summer. Laura is eighty-three years old and very spry. She lives with an elderly widow in Melrose and often takes walks around the town. One afternoon about dusk she was wandering around the streets and feasting her artistic mind on the trees overhead. A short time later a car drew up beside her and as she is very deaf she did not hear what they said until one of the occupants of the car, who happened to be a policeman, asked if she were lost. She replied that she knew her way. The policeman asked her where she lived and she said on Glen Avenue. He said: "Oh! Virgins." It seems that the owner of the house where Laura lives is a Mr. Virgins.

When I asked my brother-in-law to give me some facts about my modest husband, he told me about a little winter scene which Arthur had painted for his mother and which she had framed and prized considerably. Arthur doesn't know what has become of this picture now. In closing I might quote Forrest by saying: "Everyone that I know of always has regarded Arthur to be a *Good Scout*."

DOROTHY BALLOU COLLIER.

JOHN HARVARD MONUMENT

This photograph shows monument at grave of John Harvard, founder of Harvard College, in Phipps Street Cemetery, Charlestown, Mass. Bronze tablet shown is in Latin and that on opposite side in English. The monument which is a single piece of granite was erected there in 1828 by graduates of Harvard. Interesting headstones dating back to 1630 indicate the age of the cemetery. It was distressing to see the apparent neglect and lack of care at the grave of this most distinguished citizen, John Harvard. Abram Thurlow Collier, Harvard 1934, was asked to inform college authorities of the condition of this memorial and a photograph was submitted to them. Its condition was similar with other graves in the cemetery. Others have long since been forgotten but in the case of Harvard College, it is deplorable, as this was the first college to be founded in the country and is now on its way towards four hundred years and possibly a thousand.

In the distance in the picture can be seen Bunker Hill Monument commemorating the famous battle. To the right of the picture is a church the steeple of which, I believe, was never built. It is the First Baptist Church at the corner of Lawrence and Austin Streets in the same block where the Charlestown Female Seminary was once located.



JOHN HARVARD MONUMENT

AUTHOR'S NOTE

Early last spring I became rather interested in obtaining certain facts concerning Alfred Collier, a brother of my grandfather, but before I had finished that pursuit, I decided that it would be worth while ascertaining what became of all descendants of the Colliers who came from Bristol, England to America in 1822. After a long but fascinating search I was able to accumulate many pertinent facts in this Collier puzzle and ultimately my "*Family Sketch*" took shape. This is undoubtedly the last opportunity to accomplish much since the younger generation has very little knowledge of our ancestors. Twenty years ago a better picture could have been drawn, and a few years hence there would be no picture at all without my story.

The gathering of this information was a rather difficult task as many of the older folk have gone from our midst. Family history is not easy to collect as few know anything very far back and others have little, if any knowledge at all, of a material nature with which to tie in with it. Important days, interesting occasions and momentous decisions are made, even children often utter words of wisdom, yet how few records are kept of these things. What a sad state of affairs. Therefore I have attempted to record some of the interesting events of our past history, at least enough to answer those questions asked by an inquisitive youth which will enable him to comprehend his heritage. In my research I encountered a few blind alleys which seemed to bring me to a standstill, with no results, but I finally obtained my objective, by a correct approach and good luck, as I look at it.

The descendants of the immigrant Colliers have been traced through the third generation, which is my own, and some story has been written for each, long or short as the case might be, and all others after my generation and up to the present time of 1950 are also mentioned. All of this makes up my "*Family Sketch*" which would not be good if it were not made as truthful as possible. I think all the dates are quite correct, as they have come from official data or family papers.

The book has been arranged in three groups - that is - Children, Grandchildren and Great Grandchildren of the English Colliers, and everyone in each family branch appears with the oldest, first, to the youngest, last. Many of the present descendants have checked their own stories or those of their parents. Stories of Collier descendants were obtained from various sources — from those living; from anecdotes or legends handed down; and from letters and other papers. I have collected all photographs of the first and second generations which I could find as well as quite a few of those of the third generation. My wife has written the Foreword, and was responsible for taking many of the snapshots which appear in the book.

The principal idea for my writing this "*Sketch*" is that the new generation will not be completely in the dark regarding our forefathers. The generous cooperation of all from whom I sought facts and general information has made this story possible. Due credit is given to all who have generously contributed of their time, knowledge and photographs, as well as other informative sources, and these acknowledgments will be found at the close of the book. Extra pages have been left at the end of the book for those who wish to add further notes or carry on their personal genealogies.



COLLIER COAT-OF-ARMS

Above photograph is that of the Collier Coat-of-Arms now in the possession of Dudley F. Collier of Billerica, Massachusetts. It was made in England of rosewood, by order of Charles Collier, my grandfather.



CAMBRIDGE,

MASS.

FROM SURVEYS BY J. H. COLEMAN

1833.

Scale, 1000 Feet to an Inch.

MAP OF CAMBRIDGE

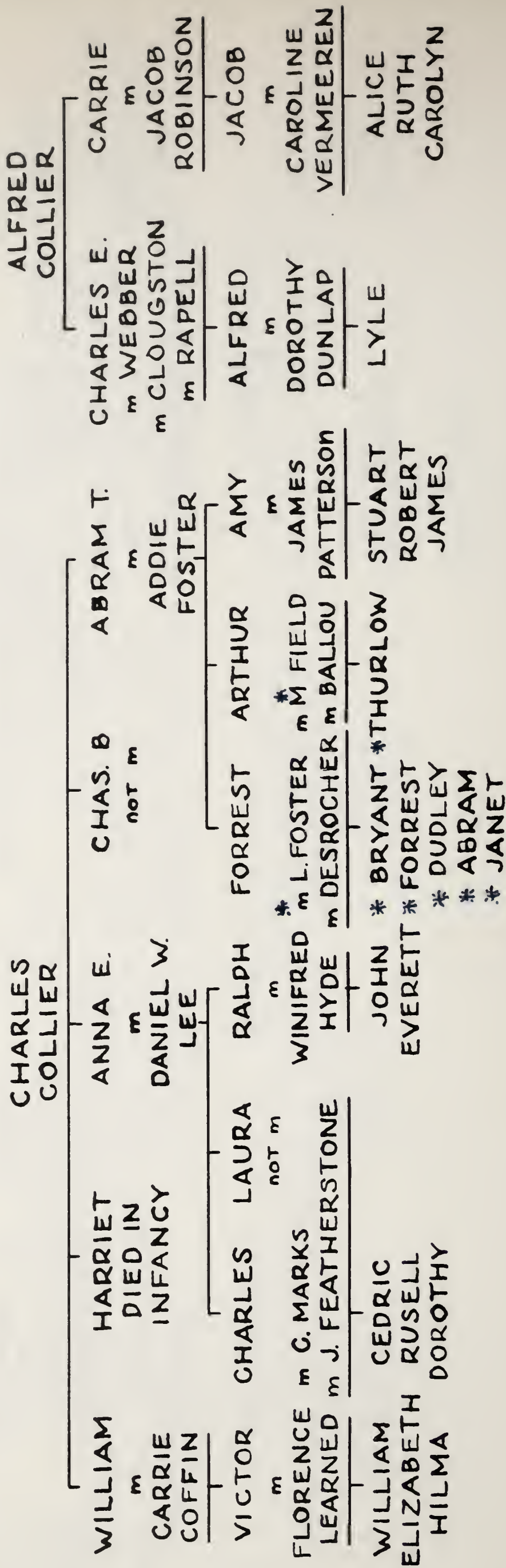
This shows Cambridge as it was at the time of the Immigrant Ancestors, Thomas Tucker Collier and Harriet. Although I have been unable to find any official record of them in Cambridge or anywhere else for that matter, I have had sufficient evidence from family papers that their native children were all born in Cambridgeport, which today is considered that part east of Prospect Street. Now Cambridgeport, that part of the town towards the river, probably was inclusive of East Cambridge or that section of Cambridge in the upper right of the map. Grandchildren of Mary Ann Collier Fraser will tell you today that she told them she had to cross the dykes to get to Boston. You will note canals cut into the land for dock purposes, also an apparent stream surrounding the whole section. All of these had to be crossed to get to West Boston Bridge. In the far lower left corner is Mt. Auburn, site of the cemetery by that name dedicated in December 1831. On the map Concord Street is present Broadway, while Cragie Street is present Cambridge Street. By the manner in which the name Charlestown sweeps across the map it would seem that Somerville must have been part of Charlestown at that time, as that section is Somerville today. Charlestown and Cambridge today adjoin only opposite the East Cambridge section.

THE COLLIER LINE

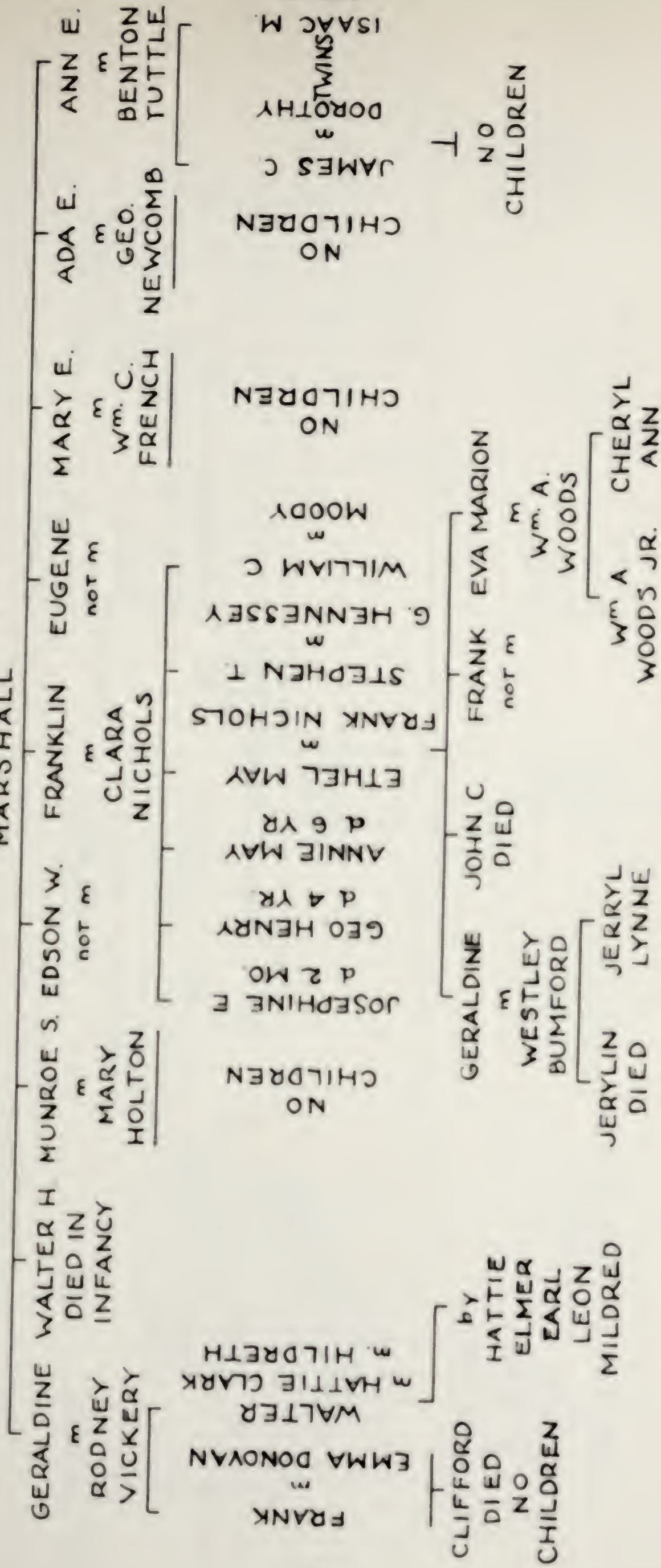
THOMAS TUCKER COLLIER m HARRIET MERRICK
-1842 1794-1887

1813-THOMAS-1849 m MARIA LILLY	1815-MARIA-1879 m WILLIAM B. LAWRENCE	1817-CHARLES-1891 m ELVIRA RAYNES ANGELINA WHITTIER	1823-ALFRED-1884 m MARGARETTA THOMAS	1824-HARRIET-1826 DIED IN INFANCY
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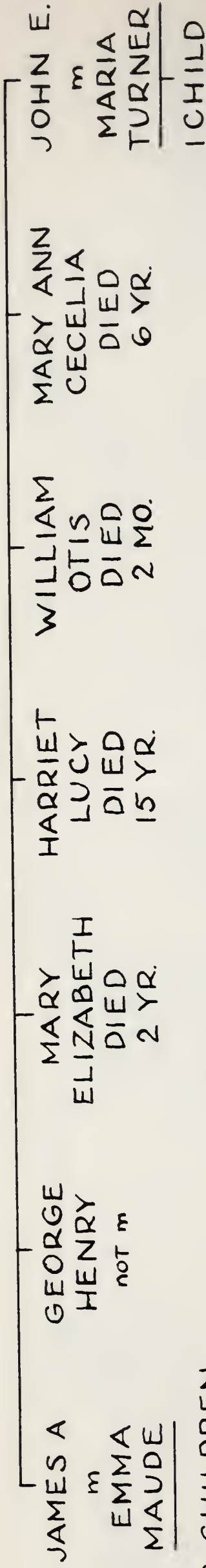
1825-ANN JEMIMA-1911 m SUMNER O MARSHALL	1826-WILLIAM-1826 MERRICK DIED IN INFANCY	1827-MARY ANN-1912 m JOHN B FRASER	1829-FANNY-1847 m THOMAS K. WILLIAMS	1831-CAROLINE-1903 m JOHN CANBY
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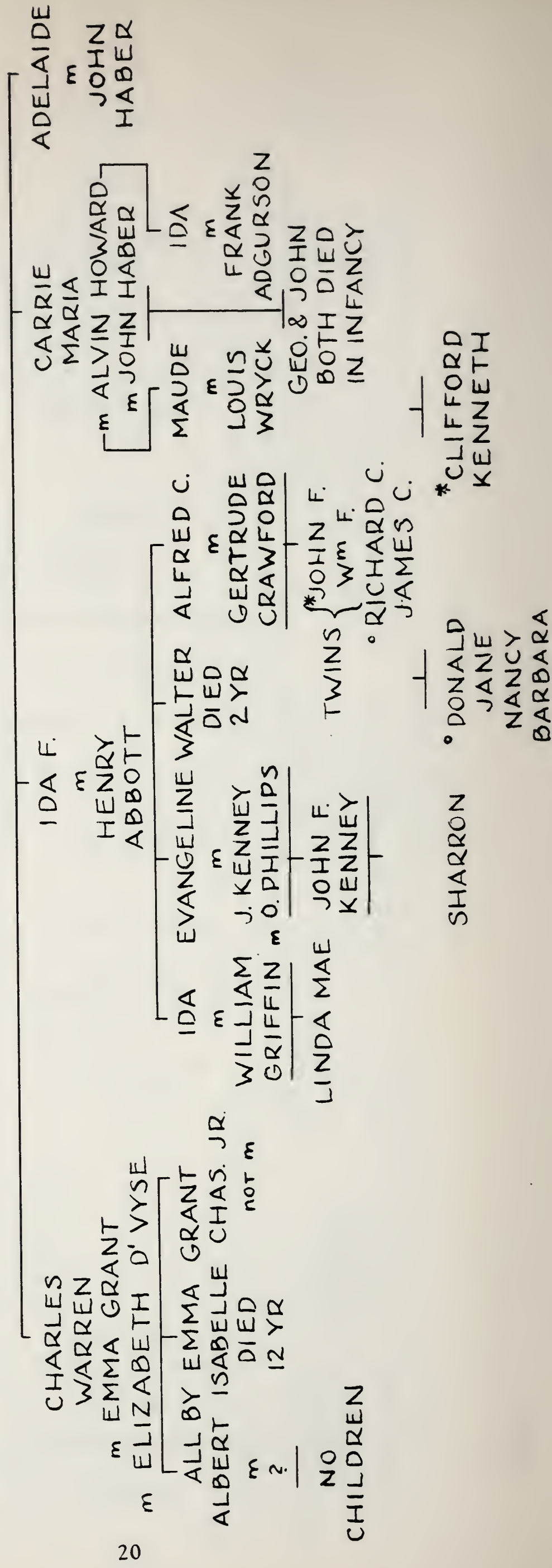
ANN JEMIMA COLLIER MARSHALL



MARY ANN COLLIER
FRASER



NO CHILDREN



NO CHILDREN

FANNY COLLIER
WILLIAMS

NO
CHILDREN

CAROLINE COLLIER
CANBY

FLORENCE
not m

CLARA
m

HARRIET
not m

DAVID

NO
CHILDREN

THOMAS TUCKER COLLIER
and
HARRIET MERRICK COLLIER

These were our immigrant ancestors who arrived at "Long Wharf, Boston, Massachusetts from Bristol, England on April 13, 1822 at half past twelve noon". I do not know the date of birth of Thomas, but Harriet was born on October 23, 1793. At nineteen years of age she was married to Thomas on August 17, 1812 in St. Augustine Church, Bristol, England.

They had ten children, four boys and six girls—Thomas Henry, Maria, Charles, Alfred, Ann Jemima, Mary Ann, Fanny and Caroline; a son William and a daughter Harriet died in infancy. The three older children, Thomas Henry, Charles and Maria, were born in England and came to America with their parents. All of the other children were born in the United States, probably Cambridgeport, but more likely East Cambridge, Massachusetts, according to family records that were kept by Carrie Robinson. I have been unable to find any official records as to where the parents or children were in the 1820s, therefore we must accept Carrie Robinson's report.



HENRY COLLIER
of Bristol, England
Brother of Thomas Tucker Collier

In the 1820s Cambridge was composed of three towns, Cambridge, Cambridgeport and East Cambridge. All the data that I have points to Cambridgeport or East Cambridge as the early home of Thomas Tucker Collier and his family. Cambridgeport was gaining in trade which later brought about its status as a port of entry and canals were made to expand its wharf facilities. Also East Cambridge, which was separated from Cambridgeport by swamp and marsh land, was likewise going ahead with the manufacture of certain products, such as glass and soap works which

were near the Lechmere section, and being nearest to Somerville and Charlestown it was the most likely site for the family. We know that two of the daughters of the family group, Mary Ann and Ann Jemima, were brought up by the Stanifords who were in the glass business there in 1830 or '31; apparently he was proprietor or owner of the Staniford Glass Works. The mother wrote a letter to Alfred in which she said that "Ann Jemima had been nurtured until she was four years old by the exertions of a mother . . . and then transplanted by a mother's care into a better home". As Ann Jemima was born in 1825 it was about 1830 when she was put in the home of the John Stanifords of East Cambridge, which would indicate that the family home was either Cambridgeport or East Cambridge. It is also significant that Mary Ann at a later period was married to John B. Fraser and they made their home in East Cambridge for many years.



HARRIET MERRICK COLLIER

Sept. 1881, Age 88 yrs.

Note dress which may be of the silk which "stands alone". Also photograph on table of whom? She appears to be wearing a bridal veil in small picture, perhaps her daughter Fanny, the beauty of the family.

Thomas was a potter by trade and, according to my brother Forrest, had his place of business near Sullivan Square, Somerville. Now Somerville, Cambridge and Charlestown join each other not far from Sullivan Square, so the pottery could have been in Somerville. When my grandfather Charles was about ten years old, he worked in his father's pottery, turning the potter's wheel by hand, and it is said that his sister Maria would often give him a lift with this work. Rumor has it that Thomas owed a great deal of money whether by mismanagement or other misfortune, at any rate he left his family, possibly to escape his creditors. Clara Canby, daughter of Charles' sister Caroline, objected to this story. She claimed he left home to seek employment elsewhere. It has been said that Mary Ann blamed her mother for this trouble, but a great deal will be explained in Harriet's letter which will be quoted later in this story. Whatever the reason, Harriet was left with the sole burden of raising her children. It was my father's opinion that Thomas failed to contribute towards the support of his family after a certain period. Very likely Thomas was with his family until about 1831 when Caroline, the last child, was born. In that same year their son Alfred, a mere child of eight, entered the Harvard Shaker Society where he remained until he reached middle age. Possibly Thomas had left his family by this time, if not, it was shortly thereafter because about this time two of the girls, Mary Ann and Ann Jemima, were adopted or brought up by the John Stanifords. Mr. Staniford was a glass blower by trade and operated a glass works in East Cambridge. All of these changes helped to lift the pressure from someone, perhaps Harriet, the mother.

Thomas died in Virginia in 1842, a long way from home. He had certainly been no help to his family. Alfred stated in his Journal that the last time he saw his father was July 27, 1840, but he did not mention where. I doubt that he ever returned to his family once he had left it. I do not know where Thomas was buried, but presume it was in Virginia. The Harvard Shaker Record reports Thomas' death as follows:

"September 26, 1842 — Alfred received a letter yesterday giving an account of his father's death, he died (here a blank space was left for the day) of this month in the state of Virginia."

I recall my father telling me that the grandfather of Mr. Luke (the man for whom I was named) knew our ancestors in those early days and related that once when someone appeared at the home, intending to attach some of the furniture, Harriet broke up a few pieces rather than see them taken away.

Laura Lee informed me that Harriet and her children went to live in Chelsea, Massachusetts, and that her mother had often pointed out their house to her. It was located near the junction of Park and Pearl Streets but was destroyed in the great Chelsea fire. Charles was probably working in the Chelsea pottery in the 1830s and this may have influenced Harriet to make her home there with those children who remained in her care. Perhaps these were her three daughters Maria, Fanny and Caroline, since Thomas Henry and Charles were on their own; Mary Ann and Ann Jemima were with



HARRIET MERRICK COLLIER

Age 93 yrs. 7 mo.

Note dress, also bonnet which Charles Collier ordered from England
for his mother.

the Stanifords and Alfred was with the Shakers. Proof of the adoption of two of the children can be found in the Shaker records under the dates of:

Oct. 26, 1842 — "The man who brought up two of Alfred Collier's sisters brought one of them here to see him".

Oct. 27, 1842 "Alfred's sister and adopted parent leave here today".

Laura Lee seemed to know about this but I could find no official record of adoption in Worcester, Cambridge or Boston.

According to a newspaper clipping at the time of Harriet's death, she was living in Ohio in 1846 where she became a member of the New Jerusalem Faith, having been baptised in Cincinnati. No doubt she had gone out west to live with her daughter Fanny, who was married to Thomas K. Williams of Cincinnati, Ohio. Her youngest daughter Caroline may have gone, too, since she was the last child to remain with her. It is thought that Harriet settled permanently in the West since she never returned East to live.

The next year Fanny, who was then only eighteen, passed away on March 13, 1847. Thomas Williams probably assumed the care of Harriet for a while at least. Mr. Williams bought a lot in the Spring Grove Cemetery and a year later on June 1, 1848 he had Fanny's body moved from the Episcopal Burying Ground to his new lot. Mr. Williams apparently was very fond of his mother-in-law and her other daughter because upon their deaths they were both buried in his lot. In this particular lot besides his wife Fanny in 1848, the following are buried:

1849 — Thomas Henry Collier, 36

1866 — Thomas K. Williams, 50

1881 — Harriet Canby, 20

1882 — Florence Canby, 19

1888 — Harriet Merrick Collier, 94

1891 — Sarah E. Wright (Mr. Williams' second wife)

1903 — Caroline W. Canby, 72

1909 — George F. David, 54 (Clara Canby's husband)

While Alfred was at the Shaker Village he received a letter from his remarkable mother, directed to South Groton, Massachusetts. There was no stamp on the envelope. She was about fifty-seven when she wrote it. You will note that she used very few capital letters. The letter is very cleverly and interestingly written. She was indignant, but from all accounts, I judge she had good reason to be. The letter is quoted below:

"Cincinnati Feb. 22d, 1851

Well Alfred I suppose your waiting a letter from me tho I think — I wrote you last — however I will not stand upon etiquett. I have no very new subject for your perusal — the last letter was fraught with disaffected feelings — which I presume you detected and will still think so of this as you read on. I am now engaged in litigation — *myself alone* — *as I wish* — not one of the legatees with me — I have always trod the tough path *alone* when matter and facts as been reduced to *Order* had your father died without a Will, there would been more Equity but as it is, so it must be now — the will does not mention my name, yours, or either of your sisters or Brother. only Mary Ann, jemima — and a little girl by the name of Margaret Craig living in Baltimore at the time of



The Thomas K. Williams lot Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Note names of Collier and Williams on the monument. The name of Canby appears
on side opposite that of Williams.



THE THOMAS K. WILLIAMS LOT
Spring Grove Cemetery
Cincinnati, Ohio

Front row left to right

1. Thomas H. T. Collier
2. Fanny Collier Williams
3. Thomas K. Williams
4. Sarah E. Wright
5. George F. David

Back row left to right

- Harriet Merrick Collier
Caroline W. Canby
Florence Canby
Harriet Merrick Canby

Most of the family head stones are small rounded ones and not the four large rounded ones. The tops of those for Thomas and Fanny show just above the first two large rounded ones.

his death — I presume he constantly supported her before his death — She is a stranger to me and my family — I have written a letter and requested an answer, if she is there about it will find Her — I think it doubtful if she ever expose her parentage for the sake of \$100 that is willed to her — She shall do that if ever she gain the money — I shall do my best to get that portion divided between you four children if it only amounts to \$5 each. I think we have more rightful claim to the estate, than lawyers of *bastards* — neither do I think jemima or Mary Ann as any just right to their \$100 each — but after I had drawn my third, the balance should be divided between the six children but it is otherwise willed, — the lawyer is not an honest man in my view — neither is jemima an honest woman in my view. She did not let Mary Ann know anything about it, so eager was she to obtain her part least I should find it out and have mine to — the lawyer knew by the appointed administrator that the wife was living and did she fool as she was, and to think the lawyer was going to pay her, and irk the penalty *No* he in his wisdom was, and is more R - - then K - yes the lawyer knew I was living at the time he recorded the will — and administrated to effect — it was neither chattle nor landed property — but simply money which could be easily retained and the amount concealed — yes with all the writing I have done for this year past — and the patience I have waited for reply. — I could not obtain the amount paid until promiscually have I come into possession of the knowledge of it — the administrator as never yet answered one of my letters — but I have traveled round his field and got him hemed in he can't get out, without death let him out, before he settles my business — I suppose he thinks My j daughter a mean covertous woman, rather do without the money, then her mother should have the eighty due to her — well he had no objection to the use of money eight years if she so willed it, he had her adress and knew she knew were I was to be found, if she wished to be quiet he did to — so much for human nature — instead of her being more judiciary, and seeing she had no just claim upon her father's bounty — but had been nutured until she was 4 years old by the exertions of a mother and the *laborous obligations of two young brothers* — and then transplanted by a mother's care into a better home — She revolts against her best benefactor — She as been the best provided for — and she is the greatest ingrate in my family. — I say she had no right only to a dividend with the rest of you—if any of you had a right to more it was Henry and Charles—yes they worked for bread for others while their scholastic education was withheld from them—I am sorry that the feelings of by gone days is harrowed up while I am writing — had jemima wrote me at the time she heard the death of her father I could had the business settled then, at the time when my Fanny was a child and also Caroline depending on my daily exertions and the money although a trifle could have been placed to that use which could make my widowed heart rejoiced — now my need is not to be compared to that time — one inocent and beautiful child is above this worlds goods — and the other is detained on earth a little longer to care for me — also I might have saved my dear Henry a perplexed hour, if I had money at one time when he was so embarrassed and travelled to the British Settlements to seek employ I would sent for him to Cincinnati — and counceled him — now I have laid his earthly body down where I can go and shed the tears of a mothers affection upon all that was *noble* and yet *faulty* — I leave the terestial there, while I hope to follow and meet him Celestal — may we all after this lifes scene is o'er meet him there to part no more — I am glad that Mary Ann is likely to have \$100 —She deserves it. I think her husband is good to her. I want her miniture very much — She writes me very affectionately and her husband tenders his regards to me very respectfully, as also her mother-in-law — jemima would have kept her out of the money as well as me out of mine if she could done it — She wrote to your father for \$20 when she was going to be married, all unknown to Mary Ann — why she did not write for \$20 for Mary Ann seeing they were so both alike fated — Echo answer why — because she was selfish — I think when Mary Ann was keeping school she was in need of \$20 more than jemima — the one depending

entirely upon her own exertions — the other effecting to cast all her wants upon a carpenter — perhaps Mary Ann is blind to all this low art and cunning — blessed is she if so — for what the *Heart* dont think it cant *grieve* — Let this all pass only let not jemima see any faults in others while she as so many in her self — She wrote me once and only once — and I suppose for the last time as I think my reply was not very flattering to her — she made a remark that she one time thought she never could have written to me — and also that it was not for want of opportunity but neglect — who asked her to write then — did I — No! nor ever wishes any of my children to write to me, without they can do so with propriety and not impudence I will not brook it — your father left some clothes I dont expect they will fetch much or anything — in the first place I expect after he left his family he did not care about personal appearance and therefore his clothes were not fashionable or fine — and in the next place it is almost nine years they have been locked up in a chest — he left also a silver watch which I very much to have, but as those things must be done according to law, I shall comply there with, the law will sell and turn into money — I will write you when I am in more possession of matters and I will also give your adress when asked for with the rest of your sisters and brothers. I should like you to write always and not wait for me.

Your mother

H. Collier."

· I tried to check the birth of Margaret Craig but the records of Baltimore do not go further back than 1875.

In 1860 Harriet came East for her daughter Caroline's marriage to John Canby in Charlestown and it is understood that she lived with them in Bellefontaine from then on. A college classmate, Harry B. Canby, son of a wealthy scale manufacturer of Dayton, Ohio, stated that his relationship to the Bellefontaine Canbys was the same as mine — John Canby was his grandfather Robert's brother, while Caroline Collier Canby was a sister of my grandfather Charles. As a boy he remembered seeing the elderly English born Harriet and Lida Canby, John's sister who lived with them at the time. I recall that my father also saw his grandmother at Bellefontaine before she died.

Every day Harriet liked to dress up in her best clothes and her little bonnet of white linen which her son Charles ordered every year from London, especially for her. It is said that her dresses were made of "silk that stands alone" — whatever that is. On February 25, 1888 Harriet, mother of the Colliers, at the age of 94 years, 4 mos., 3 days, died in Bellefontaine and was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery on February 29, 1888.

Harriet certainly had plenty of stamina, having raised ten children, and joining a reading club at the age of ninety-three. Hats off to this wonderful woman.

My need is not to be compared to that - sinners - one innocent
and beautiful Child is above this world's goods - and the
other is detained on Earth a little longer to care for the
also I might have saved My dear Henry Mary he perplexed
hardly that money at one time when he was so embarrassed
and travelled to the British settlement to seek employment
would send for him to Cincinnati - and commended him
now I have said his earthly body & soul were I can go and
shed the tears of a Mother's affection upon all that was noble
and yet purity - I leave the transient there, while I hope to
follow and meet him Celestial - May we all after this life
Scene is over meet him there to part no more



—
Died.
—

Mrs. Harriett Merrick Collier,

Born at Bristol, England, October 23rd, 1793.

Passed away Feb. 25, 1888, at 5 o'clock, p. m..

Aged 94 years, 4 months and 2 days.

—
SERVICES:

At the residence of John Canby, on

Tuesday, February 28th.

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

—
BURIAL AT SPRING GROVE.

—
FRIENDS INVITED.

OBITUARY
HARRIET MERRICK COLLIER

GROUP I

CHILDREN OF THE IMMIGRANT ANCESTORS

THOMAS HENRY TUCKER COLLIER

MARIA COLLIER LAWRENCE

CHARLES COLLIER

ALFRED COLLIER

HARRIET MERRICK COLLIER

ANN JEMIMA COLLIER MARSHALL

WILLIAM MERRICK COLLIER

MARY ANN COLLIER FRASER

FANNY COLLIER WILLIAMS

CAROLINE WALLACE COLLIER CANBY

THOMAS HENRY TUCKER COLLIER

This first son of Thomas Tucker and Harriet Merrick Collier was born in England on December 20, 1813. He was one of the three children who came with their parents to America. The record of his full name, birth and death, came from records at Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati, Ohio.

His residence was in or around Boston and I believe he died while visiting his sister Caroline in Ohio. The date of his death is stated as July 12, 1849, disease as cholera, and he was buried the next day. Written assent to his burial in lot 58A was given by a Thomas K. Williams, owner of the lot. Young Thomas was only thirty-six years old when he died. In 1888 his mother Harriet was also buried in the same lot and with the assent of Mr. Williams. At first I did not know just who Thomas K. Williams was, but later learned that he had married Fanny, one of the daughters of Thomas Tucker and Harriet Collier. I presume Mr. Williams was from Cincinnati, Ohio, since the cemetery lot was there.

At the age of twenty-three Thomas Henry was married on December 25, 1836 to Maria Lilly, their marriage intentions were taken out in Chelsea, Massachusetts. They had two children, a daughter, Maria Louise, and a son, Charles H. (named for his brother Charles). I have been informed that Thomas Henry worked with his brother Charles in the pottery business in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

In a Charlestown Directory for 1848 there is listed Henry P. Collier, potter, h.5 Vine St. This could be our Thomas Henry and the middle initial an error. It is likely that he worked for Charles that year. Then in a Chelsea Directory for 1850 there is a Henry T. Collier, potter, h. Fourth & Division Sts. This seems to show him there in 1849 at about the time the Directory was being prepared for printing, but we know that he died in the West in July of that year. His name never appeared again in a Chelsea Directory.

MARIA COLLIER LAWRENCE

Maria, the second child of Thomas Collier and Harriet Merrick, was born in England on November 10, 1815. She was one of the three children who came to America with their parents, the others being Thomas Henry and Charles. It has been said that the ship on which they were travelling ran into particularly stormy weather and leaks developed which threatened the safety of the vessel and passengers. All hands were needed to man the pumps and little eight-year old Maria helped to bail out the ship. This inspired others on board towards greater efforts which saved the vessel.

When Maria was twenty years old she was married on Christmas Eve, December 24, 1835 to William Brown Lawrence of Canada. The reason for a Lawrence to come from Canada will be shown later. I have been unable to find the kind of work William Lawrence was engaged in because more than one William B. Lawrence was listed in the Brooklyn Directories for several years. This was of no help. In 1870 there was one William B. Lawrence who was listed as a letter carrier which might have been him.



MARIA COLLIER LAWRENCE

I understand that after all of the children had been born, Maria and her husband were separated in later years. I do not know the reason or when it occurred. It is said that after the death of their infant son William Brown Lawrence, Jr. the father desired a reconciliation but Maria would not agree to it. Maria and William Lawrence had four children — Sidney Alonzo, Merrick David, Laura Elvira and William Brown, Jr.; the latter died in infancy.

Maria resided the greater part of her life in Brooklyn, New York, and died there at 10 P.M. on De-

cember 10, 1879. Funeral services were held for her on Friday, December 12th at 2 P.M. from the residence of her son-in-law, William H. Baker, at 128 South Fifth Street in Brooklyn. Maria was buried in the Merrick D. Lawrence lot in Cypress Hills Cemetery. An obituary from one of the newspapers is quoted:

"MARIA COLLIER LAWRENCE. Died in Brooklyn, N. Y. December 10, 1879 of pneumonia, at the age of 65 years, Mrs. Maria Collier Lawrence, formerly of Charlestown, Mass. Mrs. Lawrence was the sister of Charles Collier, for many years a member of the firm of Edmands & Co. of Charlestown. The announcement of her decease will recall her to the memory of many who have known her here, who will gladly bear witness to the many excellent qualities which she possessed, chief among which was the unvarying cheerfulness and serenity which marked her life, through prosperity and adversity, of which she had her portion. By the sick bed, and in the trials and tribulations of others whom she was called upon to minister to, she was always found a constant and tireless friend, ready to do her utmost to soothe and relieve

sorrow and distress. Her sickness was brief, and in her has passed away one of the comforting spirits of earth, whose absence will be deeply felt and mourned."

The Lawrence ancestry has been traced back a great distance. I believe that J. Grover Tougas, an ordained priest and nephew of William B. Lawrence, whose last known address was in Helena, Montana, has the Lawrence Genealogy from which were extracted the following notes:



MARIA COLLIER LAWRENCE

Note her long dark hair. She must have been rather proud of it. Maria headed the long line of Lawrences and Bakers of New York.

"A John Lawrence came from England before 1650 and a son of John and Elizabeth, named Enoch, was born in Groton, March 5, 1648 or '49.

2nd GENERATION

Enoch Lawrence married March 6, 1676 in Watertown, Massachusetts to Ruth, daughter of John and Ruth Whitney and widow of John Shattuck of Watertown. Their child Daniel was born March 7, 1681 in Groton, Connecticut.

3rd GENERATION

Daniel Lawrence married Sarah and had children born in Groton and Canaan, Connecticut. Son Isaac was born in Groton, February 25, 1704 or '05.

4th GENERATION

Isaac Lawrence married Lydia Hewitt and had children born in Canaan, Connecticut, and Vermont. Son Isaac was born in Canaan, Connecticut.

5th GENERATION

Isaac Lawrence married March 18, 1770 to Mary Brown and had children in Canaan, Connecticut. Isaac Lawrence moved from Canaan, Connecticut to Vermont near the Onion River, it is said in 1775. Encountering the dangers and hardships from Indians and the circumstances peculiar to frontier life, in 1794 he moved to Canada East, now Province of Quebec and settled in Shefford, where he died in 1794. Son David was born June 17, 1785 in Shefford, Quebec, Canada.

6th GENERATION

David Lawrence married Rhoda Hoskins February 19, 1805 and had children in Shefford, P.Q., Canada. One was William B. Lawrence born January 4, 1809.

7th GENERATION

William Lawrence married Maria Collier on December 24, 1835 and the record shows Merrick D. Lawrence as having been born June 13, 1839 in Cincinnati, Ohio.

8th GENERATION

Merrick D. Lawrence married Deborah Ellen Brown on April 27, 1863.

I understand that descendants of Enoch Lawrence, eighth child of John Lawrence (family 1) are eligible to membership in the Society of Colonial Dames.

The Society of Colonial Wars has published a book showing the Recognized Ancestors — there are three Lawrences — Enoch, a son and a grandson. This book is in the Public Library on Bryant Square, New York City, and is probably in other Public Libraries which have Genealogical Departments. The Lawrence Family Edition was published in Boston in 1880."

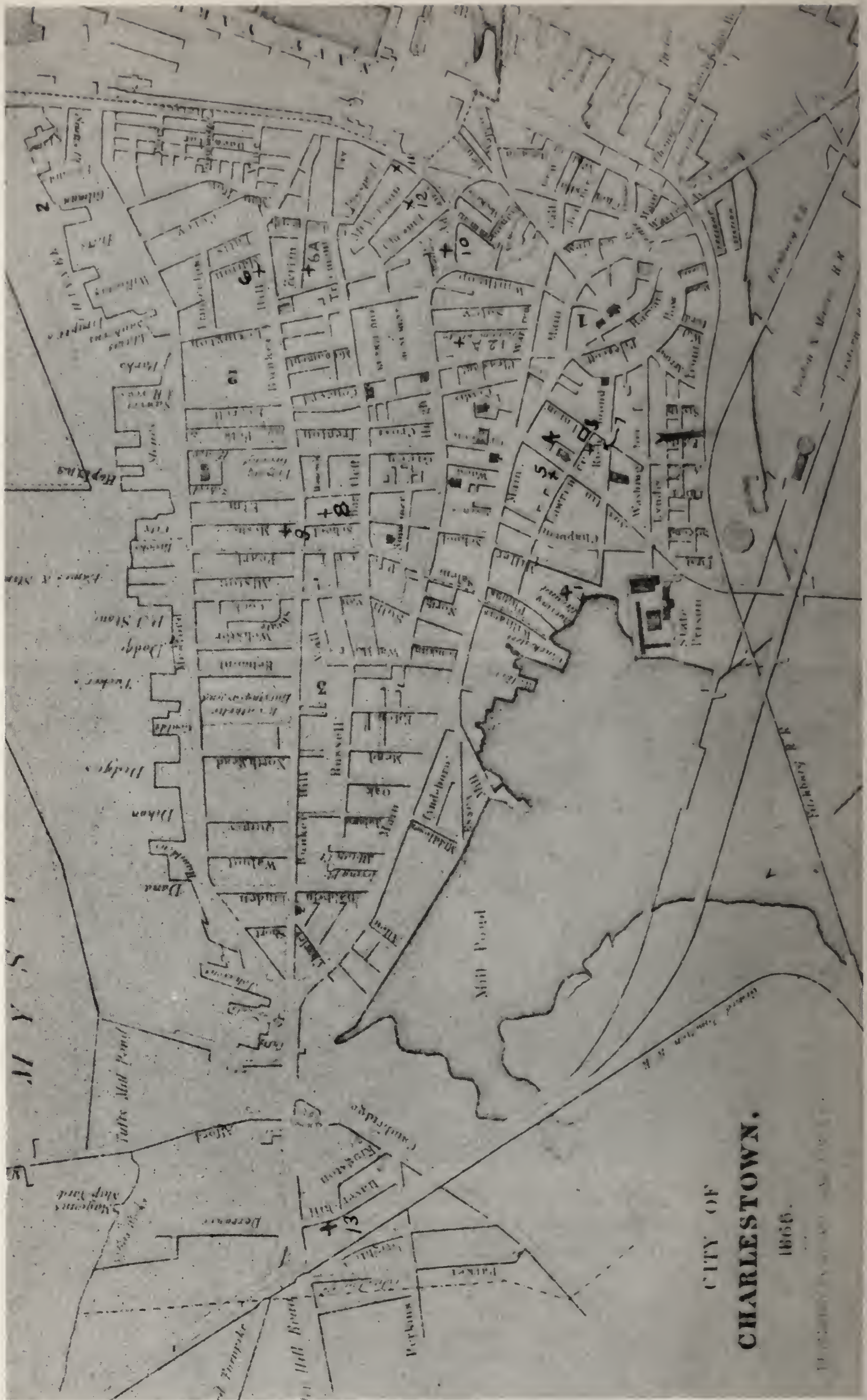
I have noticed that David Lawrence, father of William B. Lawrence, had some children born in Lawrenceville, P. Q., Canada. Possibly this town was named for our ancestors. It is located about twenty-five miles from Sherbrook, Quebec. A sister of William B. Lawrence, Charlotte M., married a John Tougas and J. Grover Tougas is their son. This branch seems to be scattered in the East particularly around Worcester and Brockton, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New York, under the names of Tougas, Garney and Trudeau.

It appears that our branch of the Lawrence Family is from the original settlers of New England who came from England. The Lawrence family has been traced several times into the early days of England. George Washington is also descended from them. The Massachusetts Lawrences are a reputable and distinguished group with wealth and social position. They have been prominent in the church, schools and industry. William Lawrence's middle name of "Brown" is found further back in his ancestry.



THE LAWRENCE LOT AT CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY

Stone in the center is that of Maria Collier Lawrence; the marking of 1825-1879 is in error; it should read 1815-1879. Stone at right is that of Mrs. Sidney Lawrence, and the one at left is that of Charles B. Lawrence.



KEY TO MAP OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS, 1866.

A cross marks the places referred to in text on Charles Collier. The burial ground (1) on Mill Pond is where John Harvard's grave is located. Site of Edmands & Company was at the first turn on Medford Street from Chelsea Street (2). Charlestown Female Seminary (3) at the corner of Lawrence and Union Streets. First Baptist Church (4) at the corner of Austin and Lawrence Streets. The Seminary had additional quarters on Austin Street and Barnabas Edmands' stoneware and pottery business was there earlier. Before his marriage Charles lived at 31 Austin Street (5); and after marriage he lived at the following places — Bunker Hill and Marion Street (6), Ferrin Street (6A), 7 Lawrence Street (7), 66 School Street (8), 10 Mystic Street (9), and finally 5 Adams Street (10). As a widow "Angie" lived on Adams Street (11) opposite the Navy Yard. The Lees lived on Mt. Vernon Street (12) for a while. Thomas Edmands' home on Monument Avenue (12A). Shortly before "Angie's" marriage to Charles she lived on Haverhill Street (13). Richmond Street is now Rutherford Avenue which runs over the old Mill Pond. Chelsea is across the Mystic River over the bridge down Chelsea Street beside the Yard. The Map of Charlestown is shown as it was the home and birthplace of all the children of Charles Collier and where he resided the greater part of his life.

CHARLES COLLIER

This third child of Thomas Tucker and Harriet Collier was born in England at one P.M. on Wednesday the 23rd of April, 1817. He was one of the three children who came with the parents to America in 1822. My paternal grandfather Charles did not become a citizen of the United States, however, until July 1, 1848, according to some papers which cousin Victor has. I think I have seen the name "Edmund" somewhere as his middle name but have never seen it again. He was always known as Charles Collier and this was the name he used to sign his will.

As a boy of ten or twelve Charles worked in his father's pottery, turning the potter's wheel by hand to furnish the power. Such things were not uncommon in those days. When the family broke up he was on his own and no doubt drifted into the same line of work, because much later he worked in a potter's shop in Chelsea, near the foot of Bellingham Street. An anecdote about him there, shows his artistic tendency, ability and independence. It seems that he was prompted to mold a bust of the "Father of his Country — George Washington", and after putting his name on it, he placed it outside the shop. Evidently the shop owner objected, because he removed Collier's name from the bust, replacing it with his own. This provoked Charles who showed his displeasure by kicking the bust over, thus the "Father of his Country" was broken into several pieces.



JAR MADE BY CHARLES COLLIER

On November 1, 1838, at the age of twenty-one, Charles was married in Charlestown by Rev. Thomas King to a widow, Elvira Adams Raynes, nee Elvira Adams Thurlow, twenty-six years of age. Her middle name of "Adams" was found in the Mt. Auburn Cemetery records. She was a native of Deer Isle, Maine, shown on the headstone at Mt. Auburn marked "Elvira", as follows:

"Wife of Charles Collier and daughter of Capt. David Thurlow, born at Deer Isle, Maine, Jan. 2, 1812, died in Charlestown, Mass., March 3, 1864."

Elvira was born, as a matter of fact, on Crotch Island about a half mile from Deer Isle and known as Thurlow's Island at that time. The old homestead was located at the head of the cove which shaped the island in the form of a crotch, hence the name "Crotch Island". Elvira and all of the Thurlow children were born in this home. When Cousin Laura Lee visited Deer Isle, she made a sketch of the old homestead which delighted grandfather Collier so much that he asked her to make an oil painting of it. This painting is now in my home and is much admired. In the late 1890s I went to Deer Isle for a few summers but the cellar was all that remained of the old home. At that time on the island there was a large industry which manufactured granite paving blocks commonly used in the city streets of that period.



ELVIRA ADAMS THURLOW COLLIER

I do not know when or where Elvira married John Raynes, a skipper or sea captain as his father before him; they had a son John Edward born in 1835, and a half - brother to all of Charles' children. I recall hearing my father mention John who followed the sea more or less. I believe John helped with the raising of hulks sunk at Sebastopol during the Russian-Turkish wars. It was father's opinion that any suggestions John made in connection with this work, might have originated with grandfather Charles due to his inventive mind.

Charles was now settled in Charlestown. Another anecdote about him then — after his marriage, his home selected and the few necessary furnishings purchased, they only had ten cents left in cash, but Charles who was skilled in the art of glass blowing, blew this coin into a glass ornament which he put on the mantel, and for years this ornament remained in the possession of our family.

In the years 1840 to 1843 Charles lived at #31 Austin Street near the Barnabas Edmands place of business in Charlestown, Massachusetts. In the early 1830s he lived in Chelsea until his marriage in 1838 in Charlestown where he lived most of his life. In 1845 he lived at #7 Lawrence Street where his daughter Anna was born. Then he went to the other side of Bunker Hill, location Bunker Hill Street, and on Ferrin Street where both Abram T. and Charles B. were born. In 1853 at #66 School Street there was a stillborn. In the Charlestown Directory he was now listed as of Edmands & Company, no longer a "potter". In 1856 Charles moved to #10 Mystic Street where he remained until 1870. Anna and her husband Daniel W. Lee lived upstairs for a while and there two of her children were born — Laura Lee in 1867 and Charles Lee in 1868.

Charles worked as foreman for the firm of Carpenter & Edmands, pottery manufacturers. For many years he would walk to the works before breakfast, probably to see that everything was properly started for the day and then he would return home for his morning meal. A joke around Charlestown in those days went something like this — "As the ancestors of Edmands were in the distilling business, it was quite fitting that the present Edmands should be in the jug business", thus you can see where most of the pottery went. Carpenter & Edmands decided to liquidate the business; and in 1850 sold out to two of the sons, Edward and Thomas R. B. Edmands and to Charles Collier who became a partner at thirty-three years of age. The name of the new firm was Edmands & Company. Some of the men in the Edmands family had apparently been experienced in the pottery business because long before Charles entered the firm Barnabas, a cousin of Thomas Edmands and a brass founder by trade, started a pottery on Austin Street near the State Prison. This man is listed in the Charlestown Directory of 1834 as a potter, and in the years 1840-42 as stoneware on Austin Street indicating an established business. His home was at #1 Richmond Street, now Rutherford Street. This business was later moved to some wharf property on the Mystic River and probably Carpenter & Edmands finally emerged. Possibly Charles had worked at this pottery on Austin Street in the early 1840s as he lived nearby on Lawrence Street.



CHARLES COLLIER
Prosperous business man.

Carpenter & Edmands eventually began to manufacture clay drain pipes which were then becoming popular. There was great demand for this type of pipe which was far superior to those of wood commonly used at that time. The business expanded and Charles invented a machine to make the pipe and obtained a patent for it. My brother Forrest has the model which was made at that time, a picture of which is in this book and I had the drawings which I have lost. The model is a very fine piece of work nicely made of brass. It is kept in a well made case. The factory machine had more mechanism than the model but the basic principle is the same. Referring to the photograph, the model works in this manner — the cylinder on the end can be swung upright on its bearings, then filled with the pipe material and turned down as you see it in its horizontal position. Then the handle is pumped, putting hydraulic pressure on the ram which moved ahead into the barrel and forced the clay out the front opening over a mandrel thus forming the pipe. Manipulation of a set of valves reverses the pressure on the other end of the ram which moves it back to its original position. The patent, numbered 63784, was issued to Charles Collier on April 16, 1867. I believe this model was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition of 1876. Grandfather's invention was perhaps the greatest factor in the success of the business and as the volume of business increased all the partners prospered. The business of making clay drain pipe finally migrated to the West where clay and fuel were not only easier to obtain but in greater abundance. This was principally near Akron, Ohio, which later became noted for its "Akron Pipe".



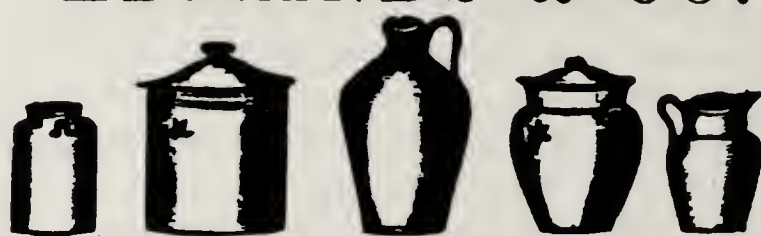
MODEL OF THE DRAIN PIPE MACHINE

B. B. EDMANDS, WOOD, COAL, & C.

35 Medford St., 2d wharf from Chelsea Bridge.

Orders may be left at Bowman & Fox's, No. 76, and A. M. & J. M. Simpson's, No. 194 Main St., and J. P. Currier's, corner Elm and High Streets.

EDMANDS & CO.



STONE WARE MANUFACTURERS,

37 Medford St., near Chelsea Bridge,

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND FOR SALE, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Jugs, Jars, Pots, Pitchers, Beer Bottles,

WATER KEGS, SPITTOONS, &c.

Also, Fire Bricks, Fire Sand; Potters' Clay, for Modelling and other purposes. They also furnish to order,

Terra Cotta Ornaments, Flower Vases, and a variety of Fancy Articles.

Laboratories promptly supplied with

Chemical Receivers, Tubes, Connecting Pipes, &c.

Made of the best material, and in the most substantial manner. They also Manufacture

DRAIN PIPES,

Composed of a superior article of Clay, and entirely *proof against all corroding agents*, and can be relied upon for strength and durability under ground. They are now extensively used in New York, and other cities and towns, and have been in use in England for a long period with entire success and satisfaction. The attention of builders and others is particularly called to the above.

E. T. EDMANDS,

C. COLLIER,

T. R. B. EDMANDS.

AN ADVERTISEMENT OF EDMANDS & CO.

IN THE 1850s

A certain friend called "Brown" once suggested that Charles go with him to California, the gold excitement, I believe. A Captain Brown of the Cunard Line had gone out West and returned with big stories which nobody believed, and Charles seriously considered the matter, but Elvira told him, "If you go, I won't move" and that settled that. During this period Charles and Elvira had the following children — William; Harriet (who died July 14, 1844 at the age of one year and five months according to a State House record); Anna; Abram; Charles B. and the last (a stillborn child). Elvira had seven children, one with Captain Raynes and six with Charles. For the last few years of her life Elvira was not well. She died March 3, 1864 in Charlestown, Massachusetts. On December 1, 1864 Charles bought a lot in Mt. Auburn Cemetery as a family lot and Elvira was the first to be buried there. Grandfather must have been quite prosperous at the time he purchased the lot where he had erected a twenty foot monument made from a solid block of granite. Mt. Auburn Cemetery was dedicated on September 31, 1831.



ELVIRA ADAMS THURLOW COLLIER
Stylishly dressed. Note ring on left fore-finger.

I have frequently heard about Elvira's character — that she was a great worker in her home, a kind mother, with a Christian spirit who never turned anyone away from her door who sought food or assistance. She also helped those from her old home who came to Boston to establish themselves in business. Between 1840 to 1850 there was an Eliza Elvira Adams at the Harvard Shakers and I have often wondered whether or not she was a friend or relation of Elvira Adams Collier due to the similarity of their names; perhaps Elvira found a home for this girl with the Shakers. We should be proud to have such a rare woman for our ancestor.

On June 17, 1865 Charles Collier, 48, married again — this time to Angelina M. Whittier, 32, of Boston. It has been rather confusing to determine the exact first name of this second wife — the marriage record reads: "Angeline M."; the will of Charles reads: "Angelina Maria"; and the headstone is just "Angie". This is the name most commonly used by the family, and the one I shall use when referring to her. "Angie's" mother was married to Benjamin Whittier in Boston on April 9, 1828 by Reverend James Sabine, and the marriage record shows the mother's name as "Angeline M. Whittier" but her headstone at Mt. Auburn reads "Angelina". It would seem that both mother and daughter would have the same name, i.e. "Angelina". I was unable to find a birth record of "Angie" but from an entry in Alfred Collier's Shaker Journal she left the colony in 1859 at twenty-eight years of age, making 1831 the year of her birth; and from the marriage record of June 17, 1865 her age was given as thirty-two, making the birth year 1833. The record at Mt. Auburn shows that she died February 23, 1897, aged 64 years 6 months, thus I figure the date of her birth as August 23, 1832, but a Bible record shows it was August 17, 1832.



"ANGIE" MARIA COLLIER
Note interesting hair style.

"Angie" was brought up by the Harvard Shakers and was there at the same time with Alfred Collier, a brother of Charles, and Charles H., their nephew, and all must have known each other there. The following notes taken from Harvard Shaker records are interesting and enlightening:

Pg. 167 — "*#327 Elizabeth Angelina Whittier came to the Chh to live Oct. 2d, 1837*".

"*#328 Benjamin Joy Whittier came to the Chh. to live Nov. 14th, 1837*".

(I think these were "Angie's" grandparents.)

Nov. 2d, 1837 — "*... Ann Maria Whittier's grandmother here; she brought her little brother Benjamin*".

(This places "Angie" in the Harvard Society, called Ann by the writer of these notes. It also introduces a brother whom we all knew about — Ben Whittier, who appeared after "Angie's" death to put in a claim for certain articles and father bought some of them from him.)

Nov. 22, 1837 — "*Ann Maria Whittier's mother came here.*"

(This places the mother, daughter and son at the colony. I could find no record of the father's death; perhaps he had died or the parents had separated. Hence the reason the mother, son and daughter were all at Harvard, also the fact that "Angie's" grandparents appeared to be there.)

Dec. 14, 1837 — "*. . . . Ann Maria Whittier went to the Yellow House to live with the girls; she had previously lived in the Sr's chamber and Olive Hatch had taken care of her.*"

(It would seem that "Angie" was in the care of Olive Hatch when she was about three or four years old. Taking her date of birth as August 23, 1832, she was only five when she went to live at the Yellow House. Years later in the 1880s whenever "Angie" visited the Shakers, I remember that she always called on Olive Hatch; this shows how that attachment survived. Olive Hatch never left the Shakers and died when she was one hundred years old. She was buried in the Shaker Cemetery. Olive was a great leader and because of her experience, was appointed to the Elder's Order of the Shirley Family where she stayed for several years prior to her return to the Harvard Family.)



OLIVE HATCH

A faithful Harvard Shaker sister who cared for "Angie" as a child.

- April 19, 1838 — *"Simon carried Angeline Whittier and her little son Benjamin to the Stage. Her son was taken here through the earnest solicitation of herself and her mother, but he was so young it was deemed inexpedient to keep him at present. She was very unwilling to take him."*
 (This note brings in the grandmother again. "Angie's mother did not want to go, she was satisfied with her place in the order and the home which it offered.)
- Mar. 31, 1842 — *"Seth Blanchard, Fidelia Grosvenor, Mary Ann Widdenfield and Ann M. Whittier go to Shirley today."*
- Dec. 13, 1842 — *"The Whittier children's mother and a woman with her came here today to see them."*
 (This note is rather confusing, since the mother had left with her son four years before and I have found nothing which states that he returned to the colony.)
- Dec. 14, 1842 — *"The Whittier woman left here today."*
- Dec. 5, 1844 — *"Br. Abel and Mary Babbit go with Angelina (sic) Whittier before Justice Gardener to choose a guardian."*
 ("Angie" was now twelve years old, perhaps a guardian was required since "Angie" was at the Shakers without her parents. I have tried unsuccessfully to find such an appointment either at the Probate of Cambridge or Worcester. However, I found a Judge Gardener listed as of Harvard, Massachusetts in 1844.)
- Feb. 14, 1845 — *"Abel Jewett, Mary Babbit, Selah Winchester and Angelina M. Whittier went to Still River for A. M. W. to choose a guardian."*
 (Evidently the first time it was suggested that they go to Still River on this matter. I found that Judge Gardener lived there. I have found no other notes on guardianship, therefore presume that the matter was closed.)



Headstone at grave of Olive Hatch at Shaker Cemetery, Harvard, Massachusetts.
 Among the oldest, just 100 years.

- Feb. 17, 1845 — "*Angelina Whittier came here.*"
(Probably a visit by her mother.)
- Feb. 18, 1845 — "*A. Whittier returned to Boston.*"
- July 18, 1845 — "*Angelina Whittier came here.*"
(Another recorded visit by "Angie's" mother.)
- June 28, 1848 — "*Benjamin Joy Whittier left here.*"
(Presume the grandfather was now through.)
- Jan. 1, 1860 — On this date Alfred wrote in his Journal the following delayed entry — "*Angelina Whittier, aged 28, left last March.*"
(This indicates that "Angie" was through with the Society about the first of March, 1859, after having been there some twenty-four or twenty-five years. All of her training and education had been obtained at the Shaker Colony. She must have been very capable and well-thought of as I understand she taught school there.)



"ANGIE"

Note elaborate dress, also wedding and engagement rings
on right hand.

I do not know what she did immediately after leaving the Shakers, but Laura Lee has informed me that "Angie" ran a boarding house later near the Collier home in Charlestown, and that her father Daniel Lee had had a room there. Since Charles Collier's brother Alfred and their nephew Charles H. were also at the Shaker Colony, it is possible that Charles met "Angie" when he visited there. It has also been said that whenever the Shakers came to Boston, they stayed overnight at the Colliers' home. At any rate Charles probably knew her when she had her boarding house nearby. Perchance "Angie" had "set her cap" for grandfather as rumored. I have been told that she said to Daniel Lee — "If I get Charles, I'll see that you get Anna Collier". Daniel and Anna were married, whatever the reason.

Charles was very prosperous from now on and "Angie" induced him to retire from business. He sold out to his partners who proceeded to become more affluent. Thomas Edmands owned a large house at #52 Monument Avenue on the street which runs directly to the Bunker Hill Monument. In later years the firm continued under the name of Edmands & Hooper with kilns on Medford Street. Though the drain pipe business fell off eventually, they still made pottery. The works could be seen from Chelsea Street. It was at the first turn of Medford Street.



Residence of Thomas R. B. Edmands, Monument Avenue, Charlestown, Massachusetts, second door to left of tree. All these houses seem to have an upper bay window and basement door. In sidewalk in front of each lower step is a coal hole to the coal bin for each house.

Charles and "Angie" travelled extensively for many years, several times to Europe and once to Egypt. They also went to California and Hawaii and spent a few winters in Bermuda. They took Anna Lee with them on one of their European trips. Having crossed the ocean fifteen or sixteen times they met and became quite friendly with Thomas Cook of London, who founded the famous Cook's Tours. In later years Anna dedicated one of her musical compositions to Mr. Cook. On these trips Charles acquired several paintings and works of art, etc., some of which are in many of our homes today. It is also said that he frequently paid a high price for a bowl of rice whenever his stomach was upset as rice was scarce in many places at that time.

For a season or two between trips Charles and "Angie" stayed at the Hotel

Comfort, a white marble-faced building on Tremont Street in Boston. Cousin Laura Lee has told me that she often visited them there. One day while there she looked out of their window and saw a horseless

buggy go by. It was driven by Seth Wilmouth, a friend of grandfather. Laura said that it ran by steam and looked like a stove with a stack in it. The police were ordered to take it off the street because it frightened the horses.

For a while Charles built and maintained a very attractive home on Franklin Avenue in Chelsea, Massachusetts. Grandfather had two life-size statues of Greek Goddesses cast of lead and painted white which he placed on terraces in back of the house. They were quite spectacular when seen from just below on Washington Avenue. I think grandfather had something to do with their creation, however you may be assured that he carefully supervised the undertaking. In later years I bought from the occupant of the house the best preserved of the two statues which I had set up at my home in Beverly. This one was called "Hebe, Goddess of Youth, daughter of Zeus and Hera, and known as the 'cup-bearer' of the Gods". My parents and brother lived in grandfather's house a short time. It was here that Forrest lost his thumb by jamming it in the icebox. While grandfather was building his house, he spent some time at the home of his daughter Anna at #12 Maverick Street and some time at the City Hotel. He returned to Charlestown about 1884.



CHARLES COLLIER
In his later years.

The last home of Charles Collier was in Charlestown, Massachusetts at #5 Adams Street opposite Winthrop Square where the Civil War Monument with its park are located. Though I was born in 1879, it was in the 1880s that I recall going to this house either alone or with father. This house was a magnet for the Colliers; all of the members of the family visited there frequently and looked up to grandfather as head of the family. Thanksgiving Day there might be eighteen or twenty at dinner served by Nellie Sullivan who had worked for the Colliers several years. Bunker Hill Day, June 17th, the house became the focal point to observe the parade which always passed in front of it on the way to the monument. The house was of brick, in a block of houses, with a balcony on the second floor enclosed by an iron railing where a better view could be obtained. The house is still standing but the balcony has been removed. It was always interesting to visit that home with its paintings, bric-a-brac, etc., and the well-kept park in front; with "Angie" in her beautiful dresses and exquisite jewelry, and grandfather with his white beard. As a youngster, I was quite impressed by all of this.



#5 ADAMS STREET

Charles Collier's home, directly back of Soldier's & Sailor's Monument, with doorway showing. Formerly had 2nd floor balcony like house at right.

When Charles once loaned five thousand dollars to a man related by marriage and the loan remained unpaid, grandfather was quite furious; you can well imagine what grandfather thought of this man. Grandfather was a self-made successful business man who had never had any advantages; but in later life he travelled extensively and lived fashionably.

It can be seen that the activities of Charles Collier and his children centered either in Charlestown or Chelsea. First they were all in Charlestown, later all were in Chelsea, and finally Charles returned to Charlestown. All of Charles' grandchildren were born in either Charlestown or Chelsea. These two towns have greatly deteriorated from the days of elegance but that is change; when Ralph Waldo Emerson said: "Nothing is permanent but change" he knew what he was talking about and Chelsea and Charlestown back him up.

Charles Collier died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, on June 27, 1891; and was buried in the Mt. Auburn lot with "Angie" on one side and Elvira on the other. Grandfather's will was made out October 26, 1870; he left \$500 to Mt. Auburn Cemetery for the up-keep of the lot, and five thousand dollars to his wife and children. One-third of the income was placed in trust for his widow, and two-thirds to the children — William W., Annie Elvira, Abram T., and Charles Brown. His friend James M. Stone of Charlestown was named executor, and there was only one codicil in June 1891, just before he died, leaving all the household effects to his wife Angelina. The trustees were Thomas R. B. Edmands who gave bond of two hundred thousand dollars, Abram T. Collier and Angelina Maria Collier who gave none. Note the name of his daughter as "Annie" not "Anna" as on the cemetery headstone and in other places, also that the wife's name is "Angelina" and not "Angeline" as seen on the marriage record and elsewhere.



Bunker Hill Monument looking up Winthrop Street from corner of Adams Street.

"Angie" later had an apartment opposite Bunker Hill Monument, having sold the house at #5 Adams Street to a Dr. Plummer who knew all of the prize fighters of that day, having made repairs on many of them. Ultimately "Angie" moved to an apartment on Adams Street which overlooked the Navy Yard, where she died on February 23, 1897. This house was razed to make way for the new Mystic River Bridge from Charlestown to Chelsea; Dorothy and I drove over this bridge on the opening day, February 27, 1950. "Angie" was buried

in Mt. Auburn Cemetery where her mother was also buried. Her mother died March 16, 1863 but was not buried in this lot until October 27, 1865 and her stone is marked "Angelina M. Whittier".

All of the stones in this lot are those of Colliers, their wives and husbands, with the exception of that of Mary Ann Babbidge, an unmarried daughter of Ann Thurlow, sister of Elvira. Mary Ann, called "Aunt Nan" by Laura Lee, was born August 12, 1820 and died September 7, 1893.

Recently Laura Lee informed me that Charles Collier retired in 1870 when he was about fifty-three years old, which could have been so. She also told me that Charles owned a pew, and that he and Elvira attended the Swedenborgian "Church of the New Jerusalem" on Bowdoin Street near the State House in Boston.



COLLIER LOT IN MT. AUBURN CEMETERY

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Headstone with round ball is Elvira's, next left Charles,
and further left "Angie".

THE THURLOW LINE

RICHARD THURLOW	WILLIAM BOYNTON
BORN IN ENGLAND	b. 1606 d.
m. JANE IN ROWLEY	m. ELIZABETH JACKSON

THOMAS THURLOW	JOSHUA BOYNTON
b. 1632 d. 1713	b. 1646 d. 1736
m. JUDITH MARCH	m. HANNAH BARRIET

GEORGE THURLOW 3 ^d	JOSHUA BOYNTON
b. MAR. 12, 1671 d. 1714	b. 1679 d. 1770
m. MARY HALE	m. MARY DALE

THOMAS THURLOW 4 th	JEREMIAH BOYNTON
b. DEC 11, 1701 d.	b. 1709 d. 1775
m. JOANNA PIKE	m. MARY COLEMAN

ABRAHAM THURLOW	LYDIA BOYNTON
b. JULY 14, 1743 d. 1786	b. 1743 d.
m. LYDIA BOYNTON	m. ABRAHAM THURLOW

DAVID THURLOW
b. 1775 d. 1857
m. MERCY TRUNDY b. 1779 d. 1859

ELVIRA ADAMS THURLOW b. 1812 d. 1864

1st m. RAYNES
2nd m. CHAS COLLIER

FATHER AND MOTHER OF Wm. W. COLLIER, ANNA
C. LEE, HARRIET COLLIER, ABRAM T. COLLIER
AND CHAS. B. COLLIER.

NAME SPELLED THURLO IN EARLY RECORDS.
MARY HALE MAY BE MARY ADAMS.
HANNAH BARRIET MAY BE HANNAH BARNET.

by ANNA LEE

THE THURLLOW LINE

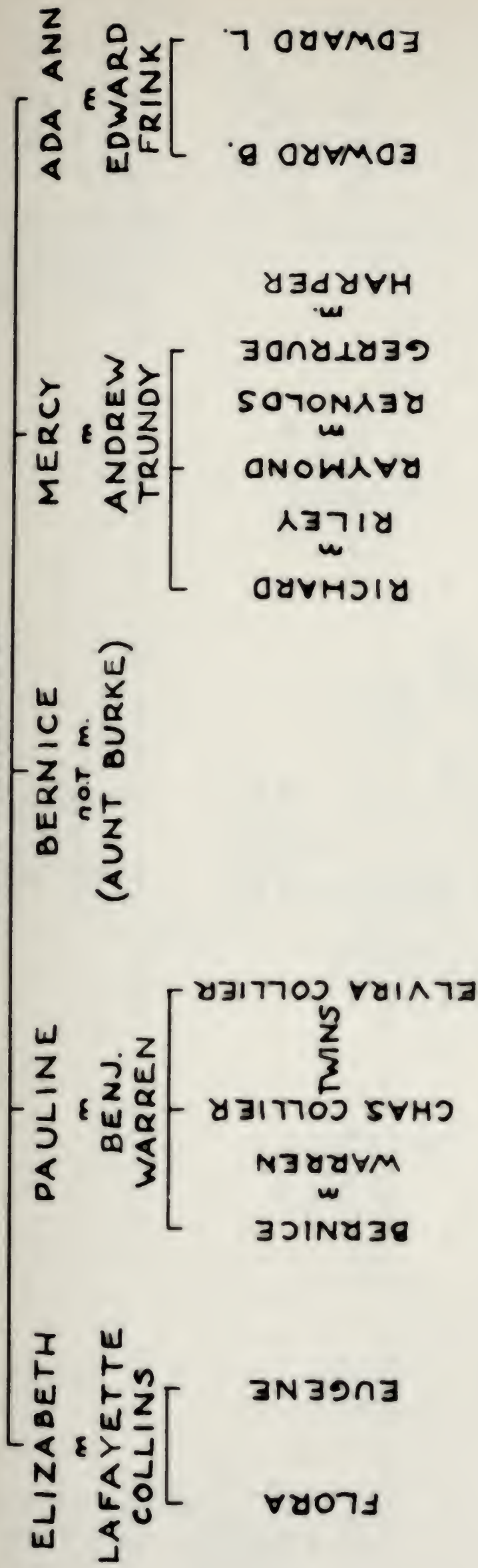
CAPT. DAVID THURLLOW m. MERCY S. TRUNDY
1775-1857 1779-1859

LYDIA	PHOEBE	ELIZABETH	ELVIRA	STEPHEN	MOODY	JEREMIAH
b. 1803	b. 1807	b. 1821	b. 1812	b. 1809	b.	b. 1802
d. 1896	d.	d.	d. 1864	d.	d. 1892	d. 1857
GROUP 1			GROUP 2		GROUP 3	

CALEB	SARAH	DAVID	PAUL	ANN
b. 1814	b.	b. 1805	b. 1818	b. 1799
d.	d.	d. 1873	d. 1885	d.
GROUP 4				

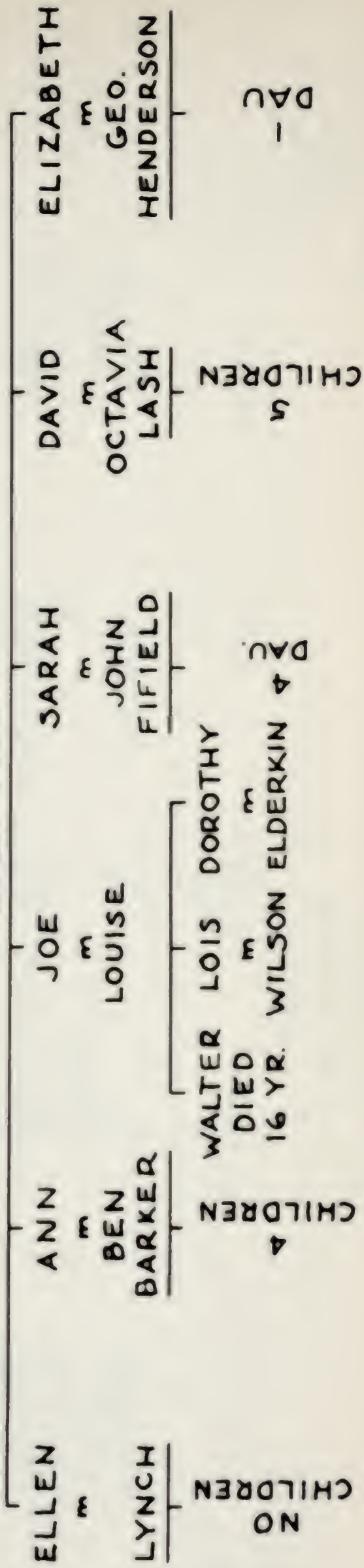
1803 - LYDIA - 1896

ARRON DABBIDGE



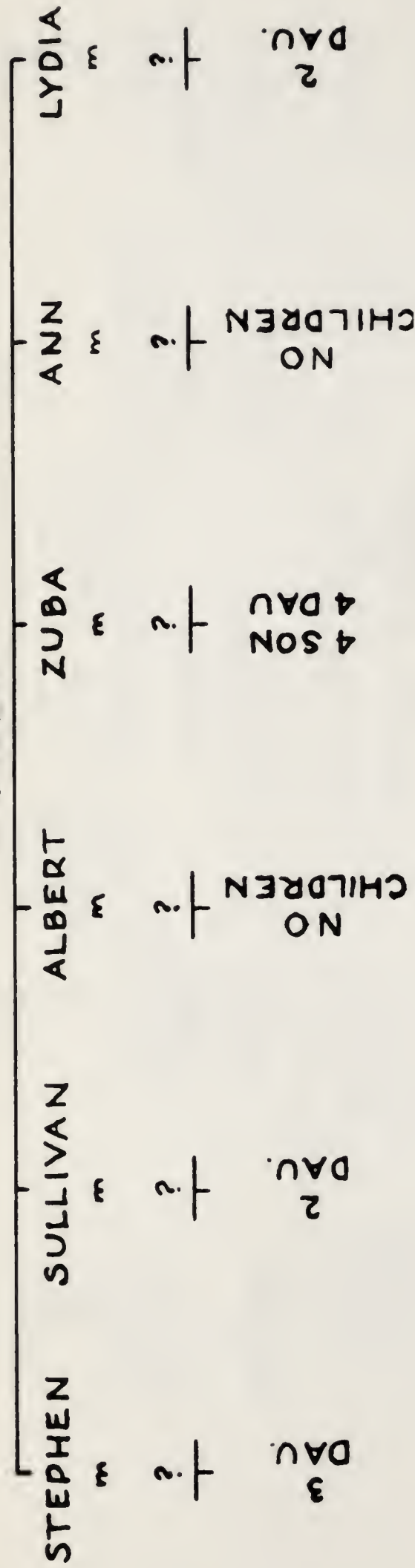
1807 - PHOEBE -

PETER TYLER

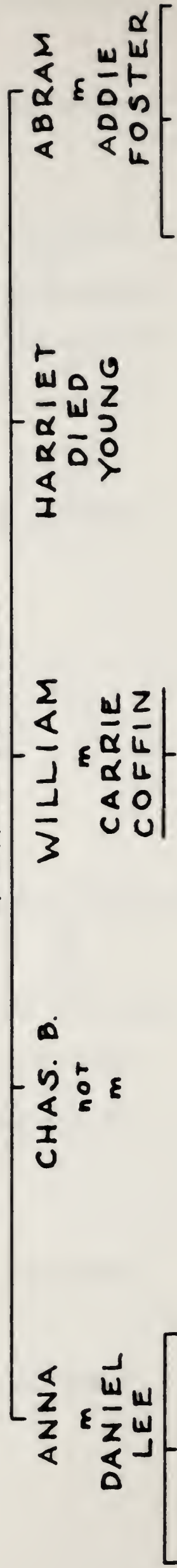


1821 - ELIZABETH -
m STIMSON
m GREEN

1809 - STEPHEN -
DIED IN
INFANCY



1812 - ELVIRA - 1864
m RAYNES - "SON JOHN"
m. CHAS. COLLIER

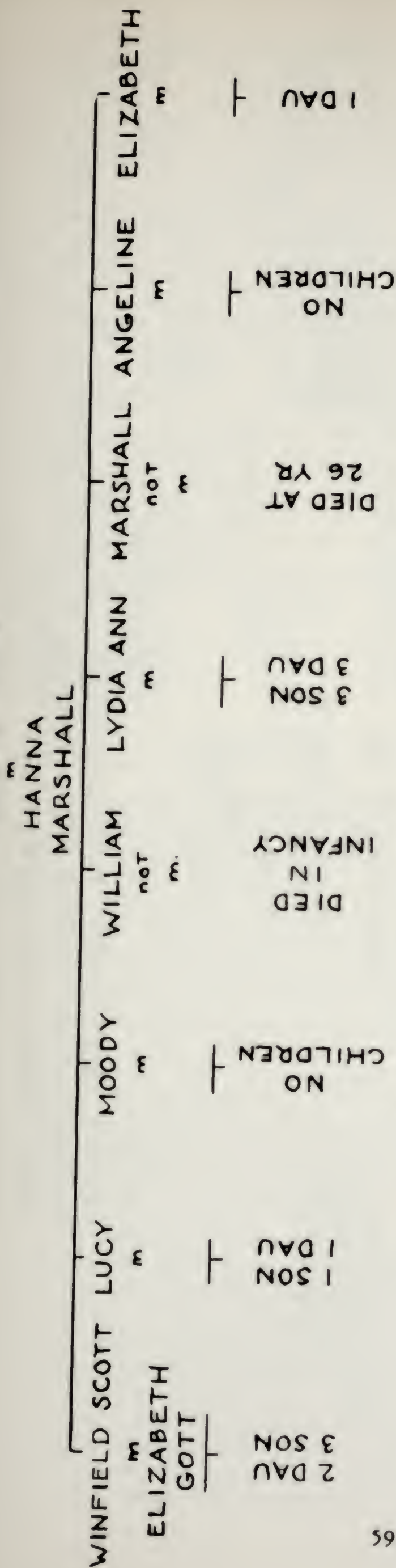


LAURA
not
CHAS.
MARKS
FEATHERSTONE
RALPH
HYDE

VICTOR
LEARNED

FOREST
FOSTER
DURROCHER
ARTHUR
FIELD
BALLOU
AMY
PATTERSON

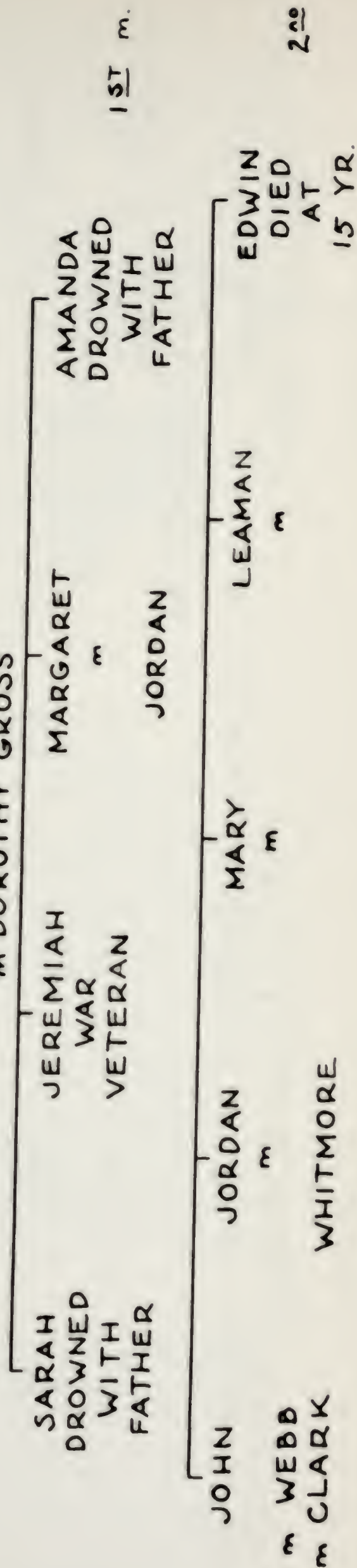
- MOODY - 1892

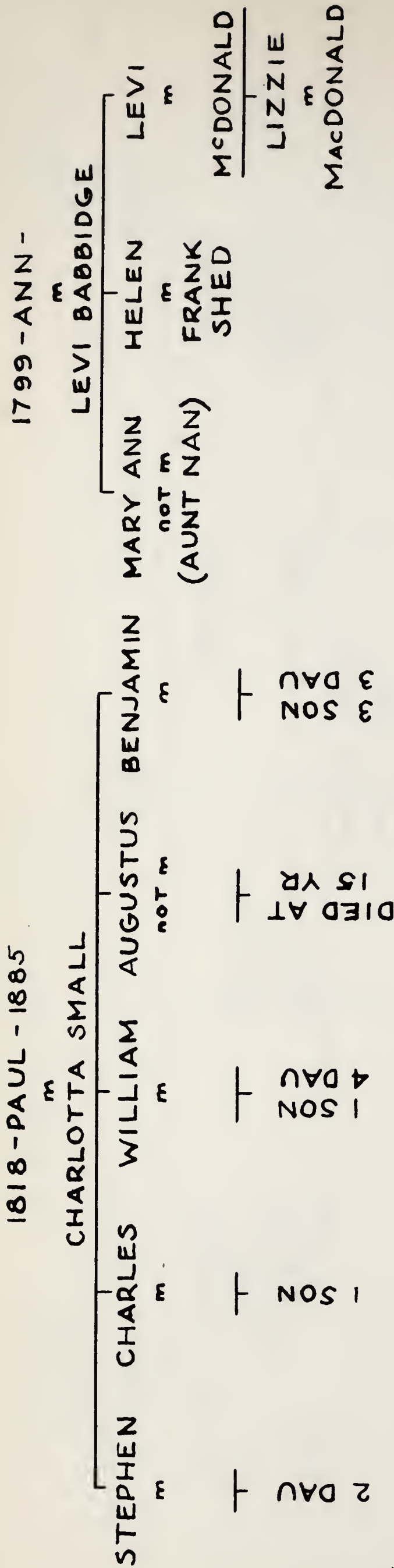


1802 - JEREMIAH - 1857

m MARY GROSS

m DOROTHY GROSS





1814 - CALEB -
DIED YOUNG
DROWNED

1805 - DAVID JR - 1873

AMELIA MILLS
DAVID JR.
NO
CHILDREN

SARAH
DIED IN
INFANCY

NOTES :

LYDIA - THE TWINS BOTH MARRIED.
 PHOEBE - CAPT PETER RELATED TO FAMOUS PEPPERILLS OF SACO.
 PAUL - STEPHEN WAS A SEA CAPTAIN.
 JEREMIAH - MARY BECAME A COUNTESS.
 FATHER DROWNED WITH 2 CHILDREN AND ANOTHER THURLOW.



DEER ISLE, MAINE AND VICINITY

The coast shown is one of the most scenic in the United States and a yachtsman's paradise. Notice Deer Isle and the town of Stonington, formerly Green's Landing; also just below a tiny "U" shaped island with no name, which is Crotch Island, the home of Captain David Thurlow and birthplace of his daughter Elvira, the first wife of Charles Collier. Notice also Isle au Haut, famous as the place from which Sarah Colby went to the British Post at Castine.

In the east is beautiful Mt. Desert with its Acadia National Park, the only one of its kind on the coast. Also shown is Bar Harbor and on picturesque Frenchman's Bay is Sorrento where the Edmands of Charlestown had their summer home. There is also Blue Hill, famous for its blueberries and pottery; and Bangor, the home of the old steamship line from Boston to Bangor. To the west is Rockland, noted for its limestone, Camden with its pleasant hills, and attractive Islesboro. The new Toll Bridge which crosses the famous Reach to Deer Isle is near Sargentville.

In the old days the steamers left Rockland, passed between the islands of North Haven and Vinalhaven, up Fox Island Thoroughfare between Deer Isle and Crotch Island to Stonington and on to Bar Harbor by way of Swans Island. From nearby hills it was thrilling to watch the large yachts go up the Thoroughfare, with their bulging white sails, especially when the wind was fair. One could see their hulls shining in the sunlight, the crew in their white uniforms and blue caps, the captain aft at the wheel while the guests were lounging about in the cockpit. The vivid picture of the women in their summer clothes and the men in yachting outfits, with a background of pines on the opposite shore is unforgettable.

THE THURLOWS

(The Down Easterners)

The chart will show that the Thurlow branch has been traced further back in England than that of the Collier family. I believe a Lord Thurlow, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was a descendant of ours, and at one time there was a framed picture of him in my home.



Photograph of framed painting is of the old Thurlow Homestead done by Laura Lee for her grandfather Charles. One wonders about the large family cared for under that roof. Note large chimney and sizeable woodshed to hold fuel for the fireplaces. There appears to be a large tree in front on the sloping ground which runs down to the cove. Try to picture your kinsmen there one hundred and fifty years ago.

It is said that Charles Collier paid the taxes on the old homestead for quite a while. I presume this was long after David had left and probably for sentimental reasons. Undoubtedly the Tax Collector was around then as he is today. This photograph was recently shown to some of the inhabitants of Deer Isle who remember the old house and claim it is an excellent likeness.

Captain David Thurlow of Newbury, Massachusetts, settled on Thurlow's Island, Maine about 1800. According to the Newbury, Massachusetts records David Thurlow was born October 18, 1774. He apparently went to Maine because his aunt, Mrs. Joseph Colby, was at Deer Isle and lived in the home of Mrs. Colby's son Joseph, who had married David's sister, Eunice Thurlow, of Newbury, Massachu-

setts, a case of marriage between first cousins. Mrs. Colby, Senior, was a very interesting woman. She had married at the age of twenty-six, Joseph Colby who was eighteen, as a result of an agreement, she purchased his "time" so-called (he may have been apprenticed in some trade). About four years later they moved to Deer Isle where a two hundred acre lot was set off to them. Their first child Thomas was the first white child born in that part of the town (1768). In 1781 Sarah Colby carried the news of the surrender of Cornwallis to the British Fort at Castine, Maine, then called Bagaduce. It seems that some papers advising of the surrender of Cornwallis were left at Isle au Haut and Sarah and her sons were there, while the men were away probably fishing. Sarah and her two boys got into a rowboat and started for Bagaduce about twenty-five miles away. They arrived in the morning and gave the news which was verified by the papers which she delivered to the Commander of the Garrison, who said: "We fear the news is too true."

The son Thomas married a Betsy Thurlow, maybe another sister of David. The older Colbys moved later to Wreck Island and Captain David Thurlow and Joseph Colby, Junior, took over on Thurlow's Island. Their first endeavor was to build a mill there. As Joseph and Eunice had twelve children and Captain David and Mercy also had twelve children, it must have been pretty lively there. All this is rather interesting to know in connection with Captain David, the great grandfather of my generation of the Charles Collier branch of the family. Mrs. Colby, Senior was a great, great, great grandmother of Margaret Hundley, who is mentioned later in the "Sketch", and Captain David Thurlow was her great, great grandfather. David's wife Mercy was the daughter of Ann Carey and Samuel Trundy, a native of Holland. She was one of thirteen chil-

dren and had six boys and six girls herself, all born in the old homestead on Thurlow's Island.

The Captain's father was Abraham Thurlow who fought in the French and Indian Wars as well as in the War for Independence. He also participated in the attack upon Louisburg and was suffocated when he went down a well. The following data taken from the records on file at the Boston State House is interesting:



CAPT. DAVID THURLOW

Strong as the winds that beat against him.

Abram Thurlo — private — Lexington Alarm Roll of Capt. Gerrish's Company, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775 from Newbury to Cambridge. Length of service — 6 days.

Abram Thurlo — private — Muster Roll of Capt. Jacob Gerrish's Co. Col. Moses Little's Regt. dated Aug. 1, 1775. Time of enlistment — April 24, 1775. Time of service — 3 mos. 14 days. Town to which soldiers belonged — Newbury.

Abram Thurlo — private — Muster and Pay Rolls of Capt. John Noyes' Co. Col. Samuel Johnson's Regt. Time of enlistment— Aug. 14, 1777. Time of discharge — Nov. 30, 1777. Time of service — 3 mos. 28 days.

Abram Thurlo — Appears with rank of private on Muster and Pay Roll of Capt. Oliver Titcomb's Co. Col. Cogswell's Regt. Time of enlistment — Oct. 7, 1778. Time of discharge—Dec. 31, 1778. Time of service — 2 mos. 27 days.

Abram Thurlo — Appears among a list of men on a Company receipt who received pay for serving 1½ mos. in Rhode Island under Major Wm. Rogers dated Jan. 25, 1779.

Thurlow's Island was later known as Crotch Island because the cove cut into the island in such a way that it formed a "U". Some of the family as well as the Captain and his wife were all buried in the cemetery there until their bodies were moved to a new lot on Deer Isle. It is interesting to note that some time later the island changed hands for a yoke of oxen.

Since there was a great amount of trade between this country, the West Indies and Europe, many of the boats were built on the Penobscot, several of which were built by David and his sons in their shipyard on Crotch Island. David employed quite a few men and also sold timber. Apparently he was prosperous because at one time he was the wealthiest man on Deer Isle. Early records show that "Thurlow" was spelled "Thurlo" or "Thurla". Hosmer's "History of Deer Isle" states that 'David Thurlow built a saw mill and seventeen vessels before 1840, one a brig of 150 tons.' Some of David's boats were known as "pinkies" or "pinks" — seaboats of typical American design and were never equalled.

"Lincoln Calcord in the old edition of "Sailing Days on the Penobscot" gives the following as the vessels built on Thurlow's Island by David Thurlow. (Tonnage is given first, then length, breadth and depth, while "m" stands for mariners.)

1805 — "Schooner Mercy (98x67x22x8). David Thurlow and Wm. Rogers m Deer Isle, built on Thurlow's Island."
(The name "Mercy" is for his wife Mercy Trundy.)

1818 — "Schooner Ann (pink) (76x63x17x8). David Thurlow, Deer Isle, Jesse Thurlow m, built on Thurlow's Island."
(Named for daughter Ann.)

1819 — "Schooner Lydia (pink) (76x63x17x8). David Thurlow, Levi Beverage, Deer Isle, Jeremiah Thurlow m, built on Thurlow's Island."
(Named for daughter Lydia.)

1828 — "Brig Sarah & Phoebe (148x83x24x9). David Thurlow, David Thurlow, Jr. m Deer Isle, built at Thurlow's Island."
(Named for daughters Sarah and Phoebe.)
"Schooner Caleb (53x52x16x8). David Thurlow, Deer Isle, Jeremiah Thurlow m, built at Thurlow's Island."
(Named for son Caleb.)

1832 — "Schooner Thurlo (107x72x21x8). David Thurlow, Nathan Raynes m Deer Isle, built at Thurlow's Island."
(The old spelling of Thurlo is used. Note the name of Raynes — Elvira married a John Raynes.)

1837 — "Schooner St. Paul (81x62x18x9). David Thurlow, Deer Isle. Paul Thurlow m, built at Thurlow's Island."

With the exception of two dates missing, the children of David and Mercy Thurlow were born in the following order — Ann, 1799; Jeremiah, 1802; Lydia, 1803; David, Jr., 1805; Phoebe, 1807; Stephen, 1809; Elvira, 1812; Paul, 1818; Elizabeth, 1821; and the dates of Moody and Sarah are unknown. Note the girl and boy rotation perhaps broken by the births of Moody and Sarah, who knows.

The Collier connection with the Thurlows is through Elvira, widow of John Raynes, who married my grandfather Charles Collier. She had a son by her first marriage — John Edward Raynes, born April 4, 1835 at 6 A. M. on Tuesday. This boy lived with Charles and Elvira until he was about sixteen years old. It is said that he was lost at sea some years later.



MARY ANN BABBIDGE
"Aunt Nan"

There is a little information about some of the other Thurlows who had the closest contacts with the Collier family. Elvira's sister Ann married a Levi Babbidge and their daughter Mary Ann lived in or near Boston. Laura Lee called Mary Ann "Aunt Nan" and she was apparently well known to the Colliers and the Lees. I understand that due to a fall she was lame most of her lifetime. The following story about her is interesting. It seems that she was courted by a wealthy Charlestown man and became engaged to him. He bought a home which he tastefully decorated and furnished to surprise "Aunt Nan". When she heard of it, however, she was so critical about the way everything had been done that the engagement was broken. Probably these two never would have gotten along well together anyway. Whether this event caused her to have no further interest in men I do not know, at any rate she never married. At the age of seventy-three "Aunt Nan" died in 1893 and was buried in the Collier lot at Mt. Auburn. She is the only one in the lot not a Collier by descent or marriage.



BERNICE BABBIDGE
"Aunt Burke"

man. "Aunt Burke" couldn't bear to have her sister disappointed so she broke off her own romance and the gentleman married the elder sister. If this was the oldest Pauline then the man was Benjamin F. Warren of Deer Isle. Three children were born to this couple, two of them were twins — Charles Collier Warren and Elvira Collier Warren named for my grandparents. If the sister was Elizabeth, the next eldest, then it was Lafayette Collins from Deer Isle too. Bernice never married.



ELLEN TYLER

Another girl, Bernice, daughter of Lydia Thurlow and Aaron Babbidge, was known to Laura Lee as "Aunt Burke". I understand that she was a tailor-ess around Boston. She lived with the Lee family for a time. When Anna Lee went to Europe with her father in the late 1870s "Aunt Burke" looked after the Lee children then in Chelsea. There is an interesting anecdote about her. She was once very fond of a man who returned her affection but an older sister (probably Elizabeth or Pauline) was very much in love with the same gentle-

Also of the Thurlow line and well known to the Colliers, were Joe and Ellen Tyler, children of Phoebe Thurlow and Peter Tyler. Joe married and had three children born in Denver — Walter, Lois and Dorothy. Lois, who was considered very handsome, was married to a Wilson. Walter died when a youngster. Dorothy married an Elderkin and is reported to live in Montclair, New Jersey. The Tylers lived for a time in Chelsea on Cottage Street. Ellen doesn't seem to have married. She helped care for Daniel Lee during his last sickness which lasted well over a year. Bernice, Mary Ann and the Tylers were own cousins of my father, his brothers and sister.

Another girl in the Lydia - Aaron Babbidge line and of my generation is Gertrude Linwood Thurlow Trundy Harper. She was



GERTRUDE TRUNDY

quite young when she went with her parents to live in Brooklyn, New York. Her father was a sailmaker and shipbroker. Gertrude married a Mr. Harper. She is a widow and still lives in Brooklyn. Gertrude has resumed the real estate and insurance business which she started many years ago but gave up when she married. It is said that she was one of the first to urge banking interests to adopt the idea of catering to investments for women. She was the first woman to sell \$3,000,000 worth of bonds. Gertrude was well acquainted with the Lee family and

often visited them at their home on Bellingham Street in Chelsea on her way to Maine. She is a member of the D. A. R., No. 48794, National Number 16935, having obtained her admission through descent from Abram Thurla. She gave me all the facts about him, taken from books at the Boston State House, and this record is given elsewhere in this *Sketch*. Her brother Raymond Trundy resides in Flatbush, New York and is retired. Since both Gertrude Harper and my Aunt Anna Lee obtained membership in the D. A. R. through the above data concerning Abram Thurla I believe any female descendant in the Charles Collier line could use it for the same purpose.

Another descendant of the Thurlows on the Moody side and a generation behind me, is Margaret Haskell Hundley, daughter of Bessie Thurlow Haskell of Stonington, Deer Isle, Maine. Margaret served the government in World War II, and is now living in Springfield, Massachusetts with her husband, Lieutenant Commander D. Wright Hundley, a native of Virginia. At present Lt. Com. Hundley is an instructor at the Naval Training Center in Springfield. Her mother, Bessie Thurlow Haskell, was well known to us when we vacationed at Green's Landing, now Stonington, Maine. Margaret still retains her family home on Deer Isle at Stonington. She has been most helpful to me in furnishing certain Thurlow information and photographs.

Due to Captain Thurlow's large family my father's uncles, aunts and cousins at Deer Isle were numberless and I knew most of them, having spent several summers there. As far as I could see their work was in the local industries, such as fishermen; storekeepers; sardine canners; granite workers and skippers, in the days when Deer Isle was on the Rockland - Bar Harbor steamship course. Those were the days of great wealth and most of the summer population of Mt. Desert Island travelled by that route to their summer homes or hotels. It was part of the day's fun to go down to the wharf to see the boat tied up there for a quarter-hour and wonder about those aboard — who they were, where they were from and where they were going.

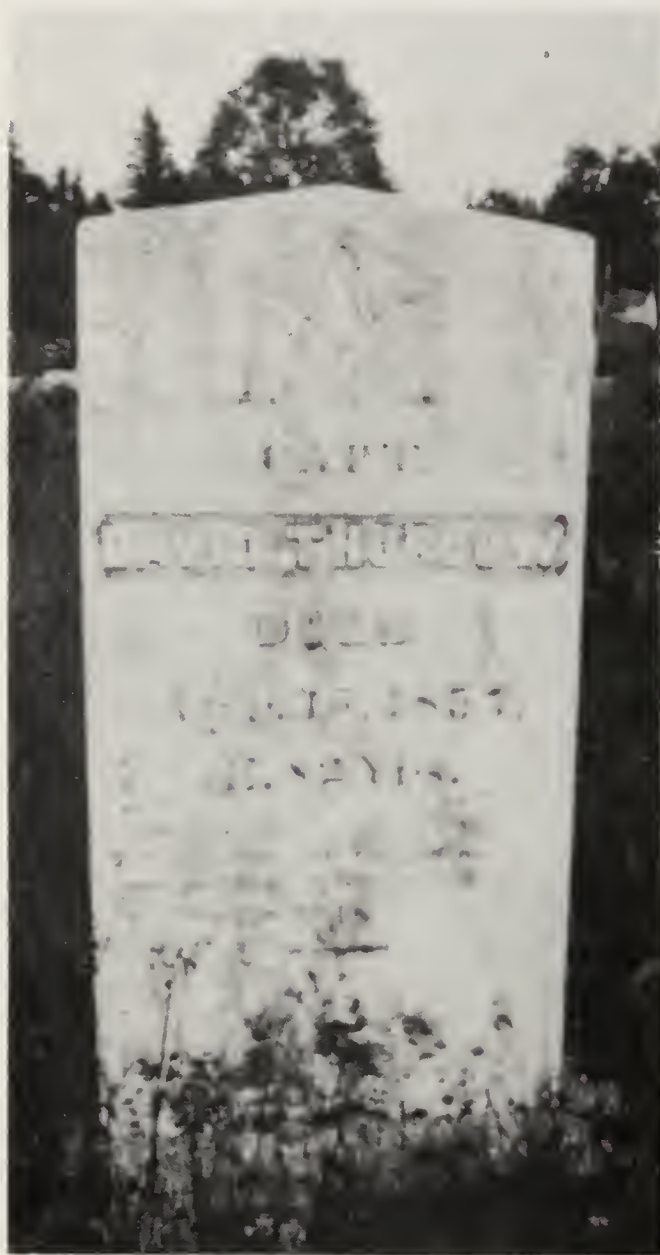
We can all admire our worthy ancestor David Thurlow for his resourcefulness, his family and those worthwhile vessels which he built. In a book published in 1886 about Captain David Thurlow is found the following:

"He and his wife Mercy, who died in 1860, were very charitable, and in those days of their prosperity they remembered the poor for which their names are still respected. He was a very observing and sensible man; although he had but little education, possessed a sound judgment, was one of the selectmen of the town, and in 1829 represented the town in the Legislature."

He was a brave and resolute man. He lived until he was eighty-three years old.

A present day Thurlow has said: "The Thurlows were never glamorous or exciting, but they were ancestors of whom one can be proud. They were practical, resourceful and hardy, and certainly not lacking in intelligence."

I have been informed recently that Moody Thurlow (no date on chart) was born in 1812 and as Elvira was also born in 1812, there were two births in the same family within a year. There is another case like this in our family.



HEADSTONE OF CAPT. DAVID THURLOW
at Deer Isle, Maine

Note Masonic emblem. Inscription on stone reads:

"Thou art gone dear father,
Yet we will not complain;
For we know 'tis all right,
We shall meet thee again."



HEADSTONE OF MERCY S. THURLOW
at Deer Isle, Maine

Inscription on stone reads:

"Mother thou art gone to rest,
Thy toils and cares are o'er
And sorrow, pain and suffering
Can ne'er distress thee more."



HEADSTONES OF PAUL THURLOW (spelled Thurlo), CAPT. DAVID THURLOW
and MERCY S. THURLOW at Deer Isle, Maine.



The 10' x 40' cemetery lot of the Thurlows at Deer Isle, Maine, and list of those
buried there, starting at this end:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Paul Thurlo. Age 66 (Note the spelling) | 7. Mary O. Thurlow. Age 36 |
| 2. Capt. David Thurlow. Age 82 (Note Masonic emblem) | 8. Martin V. Thurlow. Age 23 |
| 3. Mercy Thurlow. Age 81 | 9. Edwin T. Thurlow. Age 15 |
| 4. Levi Babbridge } Triangular stones, no dates | 10. Amanda R. Thurlow. Age 12 |
| 5. Ann Babbridge } | 11. Sarah H. Jordan. Age 8 (The inscription on this stone —
daughter of Wm. H. and Margaret L. Jordan reads:
"I want to be an angel and with the angels stand.") |
| 6. Jeremiah Thurlow. Age 55 | |



MAP OF EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS

Circular marking near Ayer at left of map shows approximate location from Boston of the Harvard Shaker Colony and nearby Shaker Cemetery. In the days of the Shakers there was also a Shaker Family at Shirley, Massachusetts.

Square marking near Harvard is approximate location of Prospect Hill, site of Bronson Alcott's Transcendental endeavor at Fruitlands, now owned by Fruitlands & Wayside Museums, Inc., a project established by Clara Endicott Sears of Boston. It is a most delightful spot with a magnificent view towards the west over Central Massachusetts.



MAP OF AYER, MASSACHUSETTS AND VICINITY

Map shows Ayer and part of Fort Devens as well as location of the old Harvard Shaker Village. The black circle on the road in to the village from Main Street, marks the site of the Rural Home where our family spent several summers.

About three quarters of a mile south is Shaker Village (scale - 1" equals a half mile). First house shown near No. 306 is the oldest house, called the Square House. Other houses on the street, all old Shaker Houses, are now privately owned. The little road from the village towards the west leads to Holy Hill where the Sacred Stone was placed and is indicated by a small black circle. It was on this road where Alfred set out the maple trees which are still there.

Leaving the village and turning west on Sheehan Road, one passes the old Shaker Cemetery with its gate marked 1781 and shown by a small cross on the map. The first house further along locates the home of the South Family.

ALFRED COLLIER

Fortunately there is quite a story about Alfred, the fourth child of Thomas Tucker and Harriet Merrick Collier, derived from Harvard Shaker records and a personal journal which he kept while living at the Shaker Colony. According to his own account, Alfred was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts on January 20, 1823; his mother was probably pregnant when she came from England and landed in Boston on April 13, 1822. A Shaker record gives January 1, 1823 as the date of Alfred's birth.



SHAKER VILLAGE, HARVARD, MASS.

The first house shown was the school. The second house, of brick, was the quarters of the ministry of the Harvard Shaker Society. The meeting house was on the left below these buildings, and the houses on the right were mostly living quarters.

The second house on the right was called the "Bell House" because of the bell on top which tolled at various times during the day to call the brethren and sisters to their many duties. Just below the first house on the right is a road which went down through the meadows below and finally up the hill to Mt. Zion or Holy Hill.

At the age of eight, Alfred went to live with the Shakers, perhaps the first catastrophe in his family, I am not sure. In those early days the Shaker Society admitted a great many young people whose parents were either separated or were dead, or were financially unable to provide homes for them; undoubtedly Alfred was brought up by the Shakers after his father had left the family. Shaker records indicate that he was with the Society quite a number of years, as he did not leave until 1864, being with the Harvard Shakers for thirty-three years as shown by the following entries taken from their records:

Mar. 7, 1831 — *"A man came here yesterday, brought a boy he wanted to leave. He went to Littleton to stay last night and returned here today. We conclude to take the boy. He agrees to pay his board, etc. His name is Alfred Collier, he was 8 yrs. of age last Jan. the 1st day."* Shaker Record.
(This date of birth was wrong, date was Jan. 20th.)

- Mar. 7, 1831 — *"Alfred M. Collier No. 302 came here to live."*
Shaker Record.
(His name appears attached with others to the Fourth Covenant of the Harvard Society. As he could not sign his own name, someone else did it for him.)
- Sept. 12, 1864 — *"Alfred Collier is release (sic) from the family Deacons order by leaving the Society."* Shaker Record.

During my research I was amazed to find a journal kept by Alfred in his own handwriting, covering the years 1859 to 1861. He had apparently kept other journals prior to this one but I do not know where they are now. A picture of this man is readily seen from some of the records which I shall quote, listing the source from which each was obtained. (S. R. will mean Shaker Record.)



THE SQUARE HOUSE

Picture taken in 1950 of house now privately owned. It was at the head of the village street on the left and does not show in photograph of the Shaker Village.

This house was built in 1769 and was where Mother Ann Lee stayed when she came from Watervliet to visit others of the faith in the East. She remained at this house for several weeks, holding meetings. Her vision told her that this was to be a Shaker settlement and it later became the center of the Harvard Shaker Society.

- Mar. 10, 1838 — *"Alfred Collier & Elijah Myrick came out of the boys order and went to the Second House garret to live. Samuel Myrick lives with them."* S. R.
(The boy, now 15, has moved from the Novitiate Family to the Second or Junior Family. Apparently this is the age boys are moved along in the Society.)
- May 14, 1842 — *"Fair & pleasant for the season. W. H. Grosvenor is released from the care of the farm. Thomas Holden & Alfred Collier share it for the present."* S. R.
(The boy, now 21, must be strong and husky to be assigned to this job.)
- Sept. 26, 1842 — *"Simon & Alfred to Shirley today. Alfred received a letter yesterday giving an account of his father's death, he died the (a blank space for the day is left here) of this month in the State of Virginia."* S. R.
(This is the only record I have of the life span of Alfred's father. If he was born in 1793, the year his wife Harriet was born, he was 49 when he died. The record proves he died in middle age.)

- Oct. 14, 1842 — *"Alfred Collier and others worked on Holy Hill today." S. R.*
(Note the "others" were not named; probably Alfred was quite a leader of the Shakers now.)
- Oct. 19, 1842 — *"Today about 1 o'clock PM we the Brethren & Sisters of the Church between the ages of 16 & 65 yrs. commenced sowing the farm. We sowed the west side of the street this PM, about 3 hrs. . . ."* S. R.
(Alfred was one of this group, apparently an act of some religious significance to them.)
- Dec. 5, 1842 — *"Thomas H. & Alfred C. took out some stuff for carts. Carry it to the mill & saw it out." S. R.*
- Jan. 14, 1843 — *"Alfred Collier & Elijah Myrick work at the mill last night." S. R.*
- Jan. 23, 1843 — *". . . . Alfred Collier & Elijah Myrick worked at the saw mill this morning from 12 o'clock till after breakfast." S. R.*
- Feb. 1, 1843 — *"Brethren 20 (list of names here with Alfred) & boys 25; Thomas Holden & Alfred Collier caretakers of the farm." S. R.*
(If there were a like number of females in the colony then there were ninety in all.)
- Feb. 9, 1843 — *"Alfred Collier at making a frame to the cutting saw (3 days)." S. R.*
- Feb. 16, 1843 — *"Alfred finished cutting off saw frame & carried it to the mill . . . Thomas H. & Alfred C. work at mill part of the day." S. R.*
"Alfred & Augustus placed cutting off saw frame & carriage that goes with it today." S. R.
(Imagine, if you can, what excitement this caused in the Society, such an important event.)
- Feb. 18, 1843 — *"Augustus Grosvenor, Alfred Collier & Elijah Myrick at work at mill today placing shingle machine, making belts for shingle and cutting of saws, sawed a few shingles to try it for the first time." S. R.*
- Feb. 22, 1843 — *"Thomas H. & Alfred C. sled wood & logs from the South pasture lot." S. R.*
- Feb. 24, 1843 — *"Alfred Collier stays with Bro. Nathan Kimball who is sick at the Square House." S. R.*
(Shows Alfred's benevolence.)
- April 1, 1843 — *"Thomas H. makes the coffin for Sarah Thomas. Alfred C. & John Williams dig the grave." S. R.*
- April 13, 1843 — *"Alfred C. cut his foot at the mill while butting a log." S. R.*
- June 5, 1843 — *". . . . Thomas H. & Alfred C. are preparing to shingle the west side of the sheep barn. . . ." S. R.*
- June 12, 1843 — *"Thomas & Alfred Collier work at the mill tonight." S. R.*
- Aug. 7, 1843 — *"Six of the brethren (viz) John Cloutman, Augustus Grosvenor, Thomas Holden, Alfred Collier, Elijah Myrick & John Williams went to the Second Family & helped them hay, etc." S. R.*
- Mar. 12, 1844 — *"Daniel Myrick & Alfred Collier go to the mill in the morning with two teams after timber; then to drawing rock for the Ministry's stable." S. R.*
- Nov. 4, 1844 — *"Bro. John C. & William Leonard take up another lot of trees and Bro. John & Alfred Collier set out a lot for our own use in the lot east of the Mill Orchard." S. R.*
- May 9, 1845 — *"Overcast & cool. The Fourth Co. ride which consists of Brethren John Cloutman, Jonathan Chandler, Alfred Collier & Orlando Babbit, boys Henry Adams, Francis Davis, Laban Babbit gun, Sisters Tabitha Babbit, Anna Babbit, Eliza Babbit, Margaret McGooden, Mary Hill & Eliza Myrick, girls Susan Jane Fitzgerald, Olive Bond, & Sarah Burnett. Thomas*

& Elijah began to paint the meeting house ends & sides. The farmers finished carting manure to the East Field that is to be spread on before plowing & began to plow. Bro. Abel & Simon arrived home about 12 last night; they bot a horse for the family use if he proves well." S. R.

(Get a laugh out of that. The ride referred to was a free ride for the Shakers on the new Fitchburg Railroad. The other names are all interesting, and many are buried in the old Shaker Cemetery.)

April 30, 1847 — ". . . . There were three of Alfred Collier's sisters & his Br. Charles' wife and a woman who was an acquaintance of theirs came to see Alfred. All here to dinner and returned in the last train of cars to Boston." S. R.

(They were surveying near Ayer, Massachusetts in 1842 for the Fitchburg Railroad, and in the latter part of 1844 the road reached that point. This probably gave the folks in Charlestown an opportunity to visit occasionally. It would be interesting to know just who these three sisters were — I think they might have been Caroline, Mary Ann and Ann Jemima; Fanny was dead and Maria was married and living in New York. Charles' wife was Elvira.)

Sept. 27, 1847 — "One Elder Sister, Samuel Myrick & Alfred Collier started for Lynn" S. R.

Sept. 4, 1849 — "Charles H. Collier No. 404 came here to live." S. R.
(Now this does not pertain to Alfred but to his nephew. I did not find any note as to when Charles H. Collier left. This is important to the "Sketch" and I shall review the subject elsewhere.)

Sept. 7, 1852 — "Bro. John Cloutman, Alfred Collier, Sisters Margaret McGooden, Eunice Batherick, Mary Chandler & Fidalia Grosvenor start on a visiting tour to Enfield, Ct., Tryingham & Hancock, in Mass. & Lebanon & Watervliet in N. Y." S. R.
(This shows that Alfred was well established and a person of unquestionable character in the Harvard Shakers to be allowed to go to Lebanon, N. Y. where the heads of the Shaker Family were located.)

I shall insert here a note of general interest regarding the size of the Harvard Shaker Society at this time as shown by a record ending the year 1852 which reads as follows:

"From 1791 to 1852 there had been gathered into the Chh. about 422 persons — 124 had died and 191 had gone to the world leaving balance in our favor." (Facts compiled by Thomas Hammond of Harvard Shakers in 1853.)

(This shows a colony of about 107 persons, the colony may have been larger, probably was at times prior to this, but I judge this was approximately maximum.)

Nov. 15, 1856 — "Warren H. Sparrow moves into the Family Deacons Order to take Daniel Myrick's place as first. The lot now stands thus, Warren H. Sparrow, Alfred Collier, Lucy Clark & Lydia Elizabeth Grover." S. R.

(This is the first I have noticed his position as an officer in the Society. It shows his ability and skill to be appointed a leader.)

Oct. 13, 1857 — "Lydia Elizabeth Grover is released from the Family Deaconess Order & Charlotte E. Priest goes in to take her place. The lot now stands Warren H. Sparrow, Alfred Collier, Lucy Clark & Charlotte E. Priest." S. R.



ALFRED COLLIER
Sturdy as a rock

Jan. 10, 1859 — "Warren H. Sparrow is released from the Family Deacon's Order & removed to the South Family's Office to be Trustee thus leaving Alfred Collier, Lucy Clark & Charlotte E. Priest." S. R.

(It now appears that he is head of the Deacon's Order — in charge of the temporal affairs, not spiritual affairs of the Society. Thus we see him as a real manager or superintendent of the Society's tangible property.)

In 1859 Alfred started to keep a Journal, apparently there was a previous Journal but it is not around now, his heading on the first page follows:

"A
Journal
kept by
Alfred Collier
for his own
Special benefit
Continued from Book No. 2
Commenced Feb. 1859"

The following excerpts are from his Journal:

Feb. 26, 1859 — "Sat. fair & cold. It may be well to state here that in writing this book I shall not call the Irish that are sometimes hired among us for labor by the title of men as they have not arrived to that dignity as yet for they have not heads nor yet brains, though I may at times write their names for the sake of distinction between them, but they are far from being men." (A rather fanatic attitude but one which was quite prevalent at that time.)

Mar. 1, 1859 — "Fair & windy. This is the 123rd anniversary of the Birth of Mother Ann . . . she was 100 years old in 1836 . . . the ceremony has been kept . . . but like everything else it is a mere skeleton of a ceremony now, it is time it was entombed, peace to its ashes."

(This shows a certain introspection of his past in the spiritual life of the Society. He was with it in its zenith and no doubt participated in those ceremonies which were slipping away, probably finished, if he wished it "entombed". I think he recalls the anniversary of the Mother with some sorrow. In the next entry note again this changed feeling which has come over him.)

June 26, 1859 — "Saturday. Went to cold ceremony of religion . . . not half as much dignity in it . . . when one beholds the beauty of nature . . . and with Nature's God . . . which our formal ceremony can never give."

Sept. 6, 1859 — "It is 85 yrs. ago since Mother Ann landed in America." (He doesn't forget the Mother, according to this reckoning she landed in the year 1774.)

Aug. 11, 1859 — "It is just one year ago today at half past 10 A.M. since my nephew died — C. H. Collier, he died of Yellow Fever in New Orleans & I still regret his passing." (He again refers to this man. Note his memory for anniversaries.)

Jan. 20, 1860 — ". . . . this is the 37th anniversary of my birth on the 20th day of Jan. 1823 . . . at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock A.M. I was ushered into this world . . . though age and hard work has had some effect on me . . . my hair is not grey, my sight is not in the least impaired but my beard is a little grey on the chin, my weight is 175 lbs., my health is very good and I never was so strong in my life. I can shoulder 200 lbs. & walk off with

- it with comparative ease.*
 (One can picture this healthy, robust man walking down the village street.)
- Feb. 10, 1860 — *"Cold & blustering . . . I varnish the chest & cupboard that I made."*
 (It is my opinion that he made a good one.)
- Feb. 15, 1860 — *". . . went to see Mother Sparrow who has been an invalid for 10 yrs. during which time I have not seen her (hardly neighborly)."*
 (How is this for a bit of humor?)
- Feb. 24, 1860 — *"Died today, Betsey Sparrow, aged 32 yrs. . . . I made the coffin & put her in."*
 (This shows Alfred's versatility.)
- Mar. 5, 1860 — *"Thomas Holden & I went to town meeting today. I was appointed Highway Surveyor for District No. 15 for the ensuing year, being 2d term I have served in that capacity & took the Oath of Office . . ."*
 (Shows he was well thought of by the townspeople to be appointed to public office for two terms.)
- Mar. 7, 1860 — *"Cloudy all day and stormy . . . it is 29 years today since I landed in Shakertown."*
 (His thoughts are back to his arrival at Harvard in 1831.)
- May 2, 1860 — *"Fair, hot & dry. Died this day . . . Lemuel Tompkins . . . went over to the South & made the coffin and put the Corpse in it. . . ."*
- May 10, 1860 — *"Cloudy all day . . . I grafted some trees today that I set out 21 yrs. ago this spring."*
 (What a memory!)
- June 20, 1860 — *". . . . between the North Office & the House I drilled the holes in the posts, they were the first posts ever set up on that farm."*
 (I think these were some of the granite posts.)
- July 18, 1860 — *"Charles H. Collier, my nephew, would have been 21 yrs. old today had he lived."*
- July 27, 1860 — *"This day Sarah Whitely leaves here to live at Shirley. She goes from here with the Ministry. She has lived here since she was 8 yrs. old & is now in her 18th yr. She is a very fine woman with very good accomplishments. It is just 20 yrs. ago today since my father was here & that was the last time I saw him."*
 (Suggest a careful and thoughtful reading of the foregoing notation. Why did he underline the name of Sarah Whitely? What story lies hidden here? He was 37 and she was 18. Did he secretly love this "very fine woman" in opposition to the Shaker creed? Could this be his reason for leaving the Society a few years later, after having been there for such a long period? Perhaps — who knows? Also note it was in 1840 that his father last saw him, nine years after he had been placed with the Shakers. Alfred's observance of anniversaries is once again expressed here.)
- Aug. 12, 1860 — *". . . . I wrote a letter to Charlestown to my brother to inform him when I shall come down."*
- Aug. 15, 1860 — *"I went to Charlestown on the noon train to see my mother and sister Caroline who have come on from the West."*
- Aug. 17, 1860 — *". . . . I wrote to my sister Carrie in Charlestown."*
- Sept. 10, 1860 — *". . . . I went to Boston . . . mother and sister on from the West."*
 (Sometime since 1847 Caroline had gone West to teach, apparently her mother had gone with her.)

- Sept. 11, 1860 — ". . . . In the evening my sister Caroline was married to John Canby of Bellefontaine, Ohio. They were married at my brother's home in Charlestown."
(This marriage was performed at the Mystic Street home.)
- Sept. 13, 1860 — "I went up to Bunker Hill Monument this morning & bid farewell to my mother and sister on the ground & they went back to Bellefontaine on the noon train I went to Mt. Auburn for a while & stayed at Charlestown over night."
(When one goes to this historic site to inspect the tablets which abound there, he might try to visualize this parting of the family. Why did Alfred go to Mt. Auburn?)
- Nov. 6, 1860 — "News came over the wires that Abraham Lincoln is elected to the office of Chief Magistrate of the U. S. A wise choice of the people."
(Evidently Alfred could see the dissimilarity of the two candidates.)
- Jan. 14, 1861 — ". . . . I went to Charlestown to see my brother who is sick. I stayed over night with him."
- Jan. 15, 1861 — ". . . . I stayed in Charlestown the most of the time to see my friends until 4 PM when I started for home."
- Jan. 16, 1861 — ". . . . Went to see Mary Ann at Cambridgeport."
(This was his sister, who was married to Mr. Fraser and living there.)
- Jan. 20, 1861 — "I am this day 38 yrs. of age but I will confess I am far from happy today. . . ."
(Another anniversary noted, we all have our unhappy days.)
- April 13, 1861 — "It is just 39 yrs. ago today that my mother landed in America from Bristol, England at half past 12 noon. She landed at Long Wharf, Boston"
(This anniversary note is important, it verifies so much and is a valuable measuring point.)
- Jan. 19, 1861 — ". . . . I went down to Fort Warren in the harbor. I went over to my sister Mary Ann in Cambridgeport and stayed at Harvard College awhile."
- Oct. 23, 1862 — "Thomas B. Holden leaves the Family Deacons Order & goes to the world. Thus the order now stands Alfred Collier, Lucy Clark & Charlotte E. Priest". *Shaker Record*.
(He is now alone in his job as leader of the temporal affairs of the Society. The next note seems to indicate that Alfred was the actual leader until he left the Shakers in 1864. According to the rules another brother should have served on this board even though Alfred was well able to handle it alone. There was probably a scarcity of good talent since Alfred had noted "the Colony was in a decline since 1855.")
- Sept. 12, 1864 — "Alfred Collier is released from the Family Deacons Order by leaving the Society. Thus the Family Deacons Order is reduced to Lucy Clark & Charlotte E. Priest." *Shaker Record*.

With this last note of September 12, 1864, we have reached the end in our "Family Sketch" of Alfred's life with the Harvard Shakers, the best years of his life as everyone knows, since he was then forty-one years old.



ALFRED COLLIER AND HIS NEPHEW, CHARLES HENRY COLLIER

Copied from a daguerreotype. Note their costumes, their Shaker jackets and haircuts. Young Charles entered the Shaker Colony when he was ten years old; he was probably about thirteen at the time of the picture and Alfred was about twenty-nine.

In June 1843, Bronson Alcott started his venture at Fruitlands on Prospect Hill in Harvard, Massachusetts, called the "Con-Sociate Family". No doubt Alfred knew of this movement and probably had seen Alcott who visited the Shakers more than once. Charles Lane of England provided the library and most of the money to start the enterprise. I think everything must have gone wrong with this society especially when compared with that of the successful Shakers, as it was disbanded in January 1844. Charles Lane and his son joined the Shakers, and of course Alfred knew these philosophers but impractical men. Lane remained at the Colony a few years and then returned to England but he left his son with the Shakers. It is said that the Shakers went to Fruitlands to salvage the hay and few crops for Alcott after the Colony gave up the ghost. The methodical and hard-working Shakers gave generously of their time in spite of any contempt they might have had towards the impractical Bronson. Perhaps Alfred also helped with this chore, it could well be.

Probably Alfred and Charles H. Collier both joined the Novitiate Class since they were very young boys when they entered the Society. Alfred went through all the Classes and later became a respected member. Charles H. probably never made the Junior Family since he was not there long enough.

It is my opinion that Alfred was an interesting and outstanding individual. He was a reverent man, and had brotherly affection for his family and was tenderhearted towards others. He was a devout man and faithful to his Shaker creed since he had been brought up on its dogma from early youth. He served the Society continuously for thirty-three years, long enough to note the beginning of its decline, which affected him very much since he had been there during its greatest success, probably from the 1820s to the 1850s.



SHAKER CEMETERY

Harvard, Mass.

Picture taken in 1950, shows about half of the cemetery. Note the early iron markers with the names on them; when iron could no longer be obtained, marble markers were used as shown. The stone fourth from the left in the second row is that of Olive Hatch.

Alfred's executive ability enabled him to hold an important post in the Deacons Order, and because the townspeople admired his capability and loyalty they appointed him to public office for two consecutive terms. Apparently he had the energy, dexterity and resourcefulness to do any kind of manual work. His educational success can be accredited to his Shaker training and later to his own efforts. His Journal shows he was scholarly—his spelling is excellent, his thoughts well phrased, and his sentence construction exceptional. He was obstinate and honest as shown in his opening paragraph concerning the Irish. He was a philosopher and had a keen sense of humor. I am very proud that this splendid man is one of my ancestors.

When Alfred left the Shaker Society and "returned to the world" he drifted into Pennsylvania, around Titusville, where he was engaged in the oil business. At that time the oil business was in its early development in and around Oil City and Titusville where he located. It is said that he was interested in oil there and worked with one called "Coal Oil Johnnie", and that his prospects of gaining great wealth never materialized because of the unscrupulous methods of some of his competitors. This could well be since he was in oil "on the ground floor" so to speak. In all probability others got the better of him and he, in his simple Shaker faith, was "taken in" by them.

When he was forty-eight years old, he married Margaretta D. Thomas in Oil City on May 18, 1871. (It is said that, through the assistance of his sister Caroline, Alfred met and became engaged to his wife by mail.) Their daughter, Carrie May, was born on August 6, 1872, in Oil City, and their son, Charles Edwin, was born May 24, 1874. Alfred died August 29, 1884, and is buried in Pennsylvania.

It might be well to give a brief review of the Shaker Society here since our family has been so closely associated with it. It was first formed in England by a few who believed that the second coming of Christ was at hand and would be in the form of a woman. Ann Lee appeared on the scene about this time and she was proclaimed by this small band to be their leader. After many trials with disbelievers she and her followers sailed to America in 1774. They formed a settlement near Albany, New York, and were located near there forever afterwards; New Lebanon eventually became the established headquarters for the Shakers in the eastern section of the country. By 1779 there were enough converts in this new religion so Mother Ann Lee evolved that Shakerism become a fixed institution. It was the very first Communistic Society established in America which lasted almost one hundred and fifty years. Mother Ann wished to visit the homes of "Believers" in the East so she went there in 1781.

In June of that year the Mother and her followers arrived in Harvard, Massachusetts, and went to the Square House built in 1769, the location of which she had seen in a vision. This house became the center of an extraordinary demonstration of religious enthusiasm, resulting in the establishment here of the Harvard Shaker Family which was one of the earliest Shaker enterprises in the United States, probably about the third. It began to operate in an official manner in 1791 with four families; there were about two hundred members in its peak, declined to ninety in 1874, and ended in 1919. Quite a

few of the Shaker houses which are still in existence have been individually purchased, thus in a way something has been preserved.



STONE BARN
South Shaker Family
Harvard, Mass.

Picture taken in 1950 shows how solidly built were the Shaker Barns. It is well over a hundred years old, and is at the location of the South Family. It is similar to that of the main family which has been razed. This barn was built with money earned by the sale of turkey feather fans. The shingles were a gift from the New Hampshire Shakers and were shipped down the Merrimac River to Lowell and then carted to Harvard.

Though the creed of the Shakers was strange and unique, their enterprise succeeded because its operation was based on hard work and thrift. The Shakers respected the world about them and dealt with it on an economic basis, but they believed they had found the most perfect form of living.

The Communal body of Shakers was divided into three classes, called Families. The First or Novitiate was a probation order—here the newcomer could be prepared for Shakerism or return to the world after a trial. A married person could go no further until the couple mutually agreed to separate or a legal separation obtained. The principal aim of the Shaker dogma was a separation of the sexes, while all worked for the Society the men and women lived and dined separately. The Second or Junior Family were those untrammelled by the embarrassments of the married class. They could devote themselves more freely to a perfect Shakerism. The Third or Senior Family, so-called Church Family, was composed of those who had served sufficient time to prove the faith of Shakerism. Their belief was the mother and father element of God, celibacy and purity of human nature and the imminence of the millenium. If one entered the Society he turned over his worldly goods of cash and tangibles, if he left the Society he received back his goods or the value thereof.

The shaking in their ceremony was for the purpose of shaking out the sin that was in them. This feature became greatly modified apparently as time went on. In fact the whole ceremony changed greatly from its earliest form. Alfred noted this when he said under date of "March 1, 1859 — The ceremony has been kept, but like everything else, it is a mere skeleton of a ceremony now". He knew.

At the height of the Shaker Society between 1840 and 1860 there were fifty-eight families in eighteen societies from Maine to southwestern Kentucky. At the peak there may have been six thousand members in all; Mt. Lebanon, New York and Union Village, Ohio were the largest, with six hundred each.

The Shaker movement was suited to the days of the horse and buggy, and the ox cart. It thrived on isolation since it could produce about everything it needed. It could not stand up under the rapid changes of the world, especially when craftsmanship crumbled through the division of labor and subsequent mass production. The Shakers applied efficient methods but the world outsped them.

Regardless of the final outcome of the Shaker movement the word of Mother Ann, the rule for everyday life, has a thought well worth meditation — "Be faithful and keep the gospel, be neat and industrious. Put your hands to work and your hearts to God."

*A
Journal
kept by
Alfred Collier
for his own
Special benefit
continued from Book No 2
Commenced Feb 1857*

Copy of the first page from Alfred Collier's personal Journal,
in his own handwriting.

JUNE 1859

Sat 4th Cloudy & rainy.

We finish Plowing the North Lot this afternoon I turn
my hand forward this P.M. I borrow with the Horses &
finish that job I have Harrowed the whole Lot at both
ways alone. we plant Corn this afternoon it is in
but it made no odds we put it through

Sat 5th Cloudy

Set out about 311 Tomato plants, & then put a
line around the Corn in My Orchard. & take care
of the Apples P.M. I went to meeting after that
I went across awhile

Sund 6th fair & cool

We have a frost last night that froze the Beans & c.
But did do much damage I finished on the North Lot
& had two horses going for it alone before noon & had
3 barrels planting but did not finish P.M. I have
two teams harnessed on the B.S.S. Monday I did go
to the Junction this afternoon

Tues 7th fair & pleasant

Last night about 2 o'clock John Riddan had his first
Son born that is the first Child that has been born
in that house it stands alone at the end of the Lane
south of the Village We finished planting Corn for
this year we have planted 10 acres & we harrow
over the B.S.S. meadow in the forenoon P.M. I cut
manure on the side hill south of the Plain where
I intend to plant Corn Corn. the Carpenters can
do make some repairs on the New Barn to build
a Cupola on the Roof last evening We bought a yoke

June 1759

Oxen or perhaps Barrowed or Borrowed PM I have
one hand cultivated the potatoes on the Pease Orchard
this is the first one here done this year I get ready
to go to Ashburnham to drive 6 Oxen & 2 Cows
Wed 9th Cloudy & Rainy

I went to Ashburnham to Drive Cattle Thomas Harding was
with me one drove 6 Oxen & 2 Cows we started at 5 min 6 to 7
we got up there 13 min 1.3 PM it began to Rain at 2 PM it
rained then nearly all night the hands at home sent
out manure on the side Hill South of the Black East Lane
in the forenoon PM they plow in the same & commenced
to garden out the B.S. meadow & plant potatoes on the
same

Thurs 9th fair

Thomas & I paint the Horse on one place in Ashburnham
get it done & White wash the house inside & some & then go
out and look after the wallfence of the Cattle same
which took up our time till about the hands at home
finish plowing in manure for Cane Corn in the forenoon
PM plant potatoes on the B.S. meadow PM 1 16

Fri 10th fair till 2 PM then heavy shower

We start for home at 4 past 8 AM & get home at 5 min 18 PM
& stoped but did some trading on the way the hands
at home plant potatoes on the B.S. meadow & some
Summer at 4 PM it rained till 7 PM it quiet then
we many people that have not finished their plowing
yet although it is late on account of wet weather

HARRIET MERRICK COLLIER

This girl, the fifth child of Thomas and Harriet Collier, was born February 7, 1824 in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Harriet died in infancy on August 31, 1826, but was not buried until September 5, 1826. I have found that she was buried in the Cambridge Cemetery in a city owned grave in Range R, Grave 15. This grave was sold in 1927 along with all other city owned single graves which were over sixty years old on which title had never been taken, when it became necessary to find land for the burial of Cambridge residents.

ANN JEMIMA GRANVILLE COLLIER MARSHALL

Ann Jemima, the sixth child of Thomas Tucker and Harriet Collier, was born in East Cambridge, Massachusetts on April 2, 1825 according to record of Town Clerk of Hillsboro, New Hampshire, where she was buried; but was given as April 23, 1825, by Carrie Collier Robinson, which I believe is correct. According to old Shaker records, as well as a letter from her mother to her brother Alfred in 1851, and also from her granddaughter Ethel Marshall Nichols, besides a notation in her own handwriting, I know she was adopted at the age of five or six without change of surname since she was married as Ann Jemima G. Collier. I do not know the reason for the name of "Granville". Her own notation of her adoption, taken from the face of an envelope, follows:

RECORD OF FAMILY

Mrs. A. J. Marshall

&

Sumner Orvis Marshall

Ann Jemima Granville Collier, adopted daughter of
John and Ann Staniford, East Cambridge, Mass.,
about the year 1830.

Ann Jemima and her sister Mary Ann were brought up by the Staniford family. Mary Ann was also married under her name of Collier. Probably the date of transfer was about 1831 as in that year her brother Alfred was placed with the Shakers, and in that year the last child, a daughter Caroline was born to Thomas and Harriet Collier.

I understand that Mr. Staniford was a glass blower and that he was engaged in business for himself, called the Staniford Glass Works, forerunner of the Bohemian Glass Company which later became known as the Cambridge Glass Works. In the Cambridge Directories for 1849 and 1850 I found him listed as John Staniford, glass manufacturer, and lived at the corner of Fifth and Cambridge Streets.

In her seventeenth year Ann Jemima was married on January 1, 1843 to Sumner Orvis Marshall, 28, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, according to Cambridge Vital Statistic Records. These records referred to those of the Evangelical Congregational Church as the source of information so I assume they were either married in that church or by its pastor. Sumner was a carpenter from Weare, New Hampshire, and from a family of three boys and two girls.



ANN JEMIMA COLLIER MARSHALL
Attractive and interesting

According to a genealogical review of the Marshall family by a Catherine H. Paine of Anson, Maine, we have the following — "The Marshalls of America claim descent from William C. Maresshal who came over with the Norman Conquest. He was a commander in the army of occupation. At the fall of Calais in 1558, in the reign of Mary, Captain John Marshall distinguished himself and was severely wounded. From him descended John Marshall, who was a captain at the battle of Edgehill in the time of Charles I. From this John Marshall who came to Virginia, sprang Chief Justice John Marshall, the greatest jurist our country has known. A dozen or more of the name of Marshall landed in the Massachusetts colony between 1634 and 1678." Some are recorded as of the early history of Billerica and Andover, Massachusetts.

I have found some interesting notes about Sumner. Like my grandmother Foster, he heard Daniel Webster's oration at the dedication of Bunker Hill Monument in Charlestown. He held a small puppy in his arms the whole time so that it wouldn't get lost in the crowd. He also gave Franklin Pierce his second law case; the latter afterwards became President of the United States. Sumner's first presidential vote was cast for Martin Van Buren in 1836. His grandfather Joseph Marshall from Chelmsford, Massachusetts, was active in the first engagement of the Revolution, and later went farming in Weare, New Hampshire, where Sumner was born on January 23, 1815. When Sumner was four years old, his home was broken up and he was sent to another family to be raised. For a while he lived with a publisher and then he learned the trade of carpentry. At Concord, New Hampshire, he became very friendly with Franklin Pierce, who had opened a law office there with an Asa Fowler. When Sumner was eighty-eight years old he walked from Springfield, New Hampshire, to Sutton, New Hampshire, without a stop, a distance of twenty miles.

Sumner did a great deal of carpentry work in the buildings of the Shakers at Enfield, New Hampshire, indicating that he must have been a good workman to have been employed by the Shakers, particular as they were. On the other hand some of the Fraser descendants claim that their ancestor, John B. Fraser, also a carpenter, did not think much of Sumner's work. So there you are — professional jealousy perhaps as is often the case with craftsmen generally.

Although the first few children of Ann Jemima were born in Cambridge and Woburn, the rest were born in New Hampshire, after 1850 where the family moved and lived for years afterwards. All the activities of the Marshall family seemed to center within a twenty mile radius of Hillsboro, near Weare, the birthplace of Sumner.

The following is rather interesting — It seems that when Ann Jemima's son Munroe was about a year old, Frank, son of her oldest daughter Geraldine, was born. Geraldine was quite ill so Ann Jemima stopped nursing her own child to nurse the new baby Frank for a while. (Apparently there were very few bottle babies at that time.) Although no one will swear to it today, they claim Munroe Marshall always held it against his nephew Frank for robbing him of his mother's milk.

Ann Jemima wrote to her son Franklin in 1879 and speaking of the sickness in his family, she wrote about a child named Annie — "I am afraid the letter that the little fingers penciled to grandma was



ANN JEMIMA COLLIER MARSHALL

A nice looking Collier

her last. It is a nice letter. I shall prize it highly". Also "I do hope that Georgy is better for he is grandma's tip top boy". Also "I do wish I could help you out of this but I am with Lizzie. She was confined the 19th Oct. with Twin Boys and they are four weeks old tomorrow and she does not sit up. She looks as if she was going into a decline. The Boys are well and nurse a bottle. Lizzie has no milk. She was run down to low water mark before she was confined. Her blood is half water and babies took her best blood and she has nothing to rally on". Also "I will send you one dollar to buy stamp and paper", and further "Talk about times being better, I don't see it. The laborers don't get pay enough to buy salt and everything is gone up higher." She closed her letter with — "May God deal lightly with his children is Mother's prayer".

I was told by her granddaughter that Ann Jemima and her husband had separated for reasons unknown, and she did not recall just when except that she was a child at the time. That event probably took place in the late 1890s. Ann Jemima left Boston in 1903 to live in New Hampshire with her daughter Geraldine. I presume she received a pension from the government for her son's service. Ethel Nichols told me that her grandmother had done some very lovely



ANN JEMIMA COLLIER MARSHALL



SUMNER ORVIS MARSHALL

needlework and showed me a beautiful taffeta patchwork quilt which she had made. It was the same on both sides, reversible, and had a white taffeta ruffle all around it. Each patch was triangular and joined with a cat-stitch in harmonizing colors, and all handdone.

Sumner lived with his son Franklin in Westboro, Massachusetts for a while after the separation and whenever Jemima heard that Sumner was out of town on business for a few days, she would visit her son on those occasions. Regardless of the trouble existing between these two, they are buried beside each other in Pine Hill Cemetery at Hillsboro, New Hampshire. Sumner died in Springfield, New Hampshire on September 12, 1908 when he was ninety-three years old, and Ann Jemima died on March 11, 1911 when she was almost eighty-six years old. Franklin Marshall's wife was with her when Ann Jemima died and she told her daughter that her mother-in-law was a woman who made the best of every situation and tried to be content with her lot. She was a wonderful mother-in-law.

The Ann Jemima Marshall side of the Collier family of later years seems to have become lost to the other groups. No doubt my father and Aunt "Belle" probably knew some of the Marshalls though not all, since they lived away from Boston. However, Ella Marshall French, who lived in Boston, was known to almost everyone in the family. Even Clara Canby in the West knew Ella French as noted in her letter of 1906 to Mary Ann, sister of Ann Jemima, saying — "Mrs. French is the only one I know in the family".

Ann Jemima and Sumner Marshall had nine children as follows, in the order of their birth — Geraldine Estella, Eugene Orvis, Ann Elizabeth, Mary Ella, Franklin Pierce, Walter Harriman, Edson Walker, Munroe Sawyer and Ada Eugenia.



THE SUMNER O. MARSHALL LOT
Hillsboro, N. H.

Grave of Ann Jemima Collier Marshall is one of those in rear of monument, which is spotted with moss. I believe Ann Jemima wanted the wall built so "her feet wouldn't stick out". This remark shows her humorous side.

WILLIAM MERRICK COLLIER

This boy, the seventh child of Thomas and Harriet, was born in Cambridge on July 3, 1826. He was the first of the Collier children in America to die; he lived only ten days. According to a death record, he was buried on July 13, 1826. I have found that he was buried in the Cambridge Cemetery in a city owned grave in Range R, Grave 15. This grave was sold in 1927 along with all other city owned single graves which were over sixty years old on which title had never been taken, when it became necessary to find land for the burial of Cambridge residents.

MARY ANN COLLIER FRASER

Mary Ann, the eighth child of Thomas Tucker and Harriet Collier, was born October 6, 1827, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. In their early years, when Mary Ann was about four, she and her sister Ann Jemima were brought up by foster parents whose name was Staniford. This was about 1831, the same year their brother Alfred was placed with the Shakers, that all these changes resulted due to family trouble. It has been said that Mr. Staniford was a glass blower who operated a glass works in Cambridge known as the Staniford Glass Works, later called the Bohemian Glass Works and which eventually became the Cambridge Glass Works.

Mary Ann's surname was not changed by legal adoption because she was married under the name of Collier. I have seen her name in print as Mary A. T. Collier but do not understand the "T" unless it stood for "Tucker". Mary Ann taught school at an early age, a class of young children perhaps, and was married before she was seventeen. Her mother wrote a letter in 1851 to her son Alfred in which she mentioned that Mary Ann was a teacher. Mary Ann was also interested in work at the Chapel Mission School in East Cambridge, possibly connected with the church. She often spoke of crossing the dikes (canals) to go to Boston. It is said that she was rather proud and when anyone called, she would dab a little cornstarch on her nose before greeting her guests; cosmetics were unheard of in those days.



MARY ANN COLLIER FRASER

A remarkable woman; she had the
most children

In her seventeenth year, Mary Ann was married on July 21, 1844, by Reverend Willson of Cambridge to John B. Fraser, born in 1820 and a native of Leverett, Massachusetts. There is reason to believe that they attended the Evangelical Congregational Church of East Cambridge. Mary Ann stated that she had had thirteen children but I could only find the records of eleven, perhaps the other two died in infancy as they are not known to her present day descendants. The names of her children, in the order of their birth, and the ones of whom I have record are: George Henry, John Edward, Charles Warren, Mary Elizabeth, Harriet Lucy,

James Alfred, Carrie Maria, Mary Ann Cecelia, William Otis, Ida Frances and Adelaide G. In spite of this she must have been a very strong woman as she lived to be eighty-five years old. Her mother thought a great deal of her as her letter to Alfred in 1851 indicates.

John Fraser was a carpenter and in later years had his own business of building houses. At one time he had a great deal of property which he lost mostly during the Civil War. John's brother William went to the far West where he discovered the Fraser River which he named for himself. It is believed that some Frasers of this branch are living in the West today.

When one of their sons, George Henry, wanted to enlist in the War of 1861 Mary Ann objected but John gave his consent and Mary Ann told her husband — "if the boy enlisted John had better go to look after him". Consequently they both enlisted but the army separated them. John Fraser enrolled September 4, 1862 in Captain Edwin Kinsley's Company B-H 7th Regiment Volunteers. He enlisted for nine months but his discharge was not effected until September 1, 1863. As John was a skilled carpenter he was assigned to build army quarters, and as a result saw little or no fighting. When John went to war, Mary Ann was left with the burden of caring for her large family. Two of the boys obtained work through the efforts of "Belle" Collier, it is said. John Edward worked in a fish store, probably my grandfather Foster's shop at Faneuil Hall, and Charles found work as a stationary engineer. John B. Fraser died in 1896 and was buried in Cambridge Cemetery.



MARY ANN COLLIER FRASER
In her later years

Stephen Marshall informed me recently that John B. Fraser lost a leg in the Civil War. If this was so, he actually saw fighting before his discharge.

Mrs. Ida Adgurson, a granddaughter, told me that Mary Ann lived on Third Street in East Cambridge after her marriage to John Fraser. She also showed me two of the wedding gifts which Mary Ann received, a white China silk shawl which John had bought for twenty-five dollars from a sailor just returned from the Orient; and a decanter, tray and wine glasses of ruby glass made at the Staniford Glass Works. Mary Ann wore the shawl on her wedding day, the gift of her new husband. The Frasers changed their residence several times in the East Cambridge district. Mary Ann and John lived on Otis, Seventh, Winter, Hampshire and Harvard Streets until they finally moved to Somerville in 1881.

Mary Ann Collier Fraser died November 1, 1912 and was buried in Shawsheen Cemetery in Bedford, Massachusetts, in the lot of her son-in-law John Haber near the Soldiers Monument. Others buried in this lot besides Mary Ann Fraser (daughter of Thomas and Harriet Collier) are:

John G. Haber (son-in-law of Mary Ann)
Carrie M. Haber (daughter of Mary Ann)
George E. Haber } (sons of John and Carrie)
John Haber }
James A. Fraser (brother of Carrie Haber)



THE HABER LOT
Shawsheen Cemetery, Bedford, Massachusetts



THE HABER LOT
Bedford, Mass.

Note inscription — name of Mary A. Fraser 1827-1912.

It is said that Mary Ann always thought a great deal of her daughter Ida, perhaps a little more than she did of the other girls. In her later years Mary Ann attended a fair at the Park Street Church where Ida had a table for the sale of fancy work and some of her own beautiful needlework. Mary Ann went to the sale with her granddaughter Evangeline and made up her mind to buy some of Ida's work although she only had a small pension to live on. The elderly lady purchased two identical items and when they left Evangeline suggested that she would be glad to buy one of the articles from her, thinking it would save her a little money. Mary Ann replied: "No, Ida made them and I want them". One of the articles would have been sufficient, but she had to have both because her Ida had made them.

Her niece Clara Canby often corresponded with her, as her mother Caroline had when she was alive. The western branch of the family were in the habit of keeping in touch with the Colliers in the East. I think Clara had a real affection for Mary Ann. In 1906 when Mary Ann was seventy-six, Clara wrote her a letter addressed to #39 Irving Street, West Somerville, Massachusetts, and closed with the following: "May richest blessings be yours, dear Aunt Mary, and your good kind contented heart be made happy by those about you".

FANNY COLLIER WILLIAMS

Fanny, the ninth child of Thomas Tucker and Harriet Merrick Collier, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on September 7, 1829. She had brown eyes, very light hair and a nice figure, and was considered the beauty of the family. Fanny always wore a veil whenever she went out because her great beauty attracted so much attention.

When she was not quite seventeen, Fanny was married on July 9, 1846 to Thomas K. Williams by H. Prescott, Minister of the Gospel, according to the records of Hamilton County Probate Court of Cincinnati, Ohio. I presume the wedding took place there, and I am inclined to believe that Reverend Prescott, who performed the ceremony, was a Swedenborgian because Fanny's mother had been baptised by a Swedenborgian minister of the same name. Thomas Williams was born in Bath, Maine, but lived in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he met Fanny. They lived in Ohio after their marriage, and had no children.

In her eighteenth year, Fanny died on March 18, 1847, and was buried in the Episcopal Burying Ground, (death record was not kept as far back as that.) Mr. Williams later purchased a lot in Spring Grove Cemetery and had her body removed to his new lot; her mother Harriet Merrick Collier and other members of the family are also buried there. The removal may have been caused by growth of the city, as I have since been informed that several old cemeteries were abandoned for this reason and the bodies removed to new locations.

On a recent visit to Cincinnati I found in the office of the Swedenborgian Church the marriage and death records of Fanny. The marriage record reads — "Thomas K. Williams to Fanny Collier da. of Mrs. Harriet Collier on Tuesday morning July 9, 1846 at Mrs. Collier's, T. O. Prescott;" and still another entry with everything as stated above except it was "Thursday evening" instead of "Tuesday morning". I referred this quandary to Dr. Tate, Director of M. I. T. Library, who found that July 9, 1846 was on a Thursday. Therefore Fanny's wedding was probably held in the evening. The death record reads — "Mrs. Fanny Williams, wf. of Thomas K. Williams, place of birth Cambridge, Mass., 18 yrs. died March 13, 1847. Rev. T. O. Prescott." I believe there was an error in the date of March 13, 1847 because the record at Spring Grove Cemetery reports March 18, 1847.

Cincinnati Directories listed Thomas K. Williams, i.e. —

1851 — Thomas K. Williams, Bookkeeper A. G. Richardson
Co. grocers, house Smith Street between 4th & 5th.

1852 — Thomas K. Williams, Bookkeeper 38 Main St., house
7th between Lime and Baymiller.

1855 to 1861 — Nothing was found for this name.

CAROLINE WALLACE COLLIER CANBY

Caroline, tenth and last child of Thomas Tucker and Harriet Merrick Collier, was born November 1, 1831 in Cambridge, Massachusetts. I believe she went West with her mother and taught school in Ohio. It was there that she met John Canby.

On September 11, 1860 Caroline and John Canby were married at the home of her brother Charles in Charlestown, Massachusetts. Her mother Harriet came East to attend this wedding. Two days later the newlyweds and Harriet returned to Bellefontaine, Ohio. I believe that Harriet always lived with Caroline and John Canby after their marriage. The Marriage Records state that John Canby was a railroad superintendent but Laura Lee was of the impression that he operated a successful store in Bellefontaine. It may be that he had been employed in both of these occupations. John and Caroline had three daughters — Harriet, Florence and Clara.

The Canbys had a small attractive home in 1902 when I visited them for a few days. I remember that Aunt Carrie was a pleasant and smiling woman. Caroline died on September 3, 1903 and was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati, Ohio.

I never knew the reason Caroline went West to teach until recently when reviewing some papers I discovered that Maria Collier and her husband William Lawrence were in Cincinnati in 1839 and that Merrick D. Lawrence was born there in December of that year. As this places members of the family there in 1839 it is possible that they could have been there for some time prior to this date. If such was the case, they were probably instrumental in getting Caroline with her mother Harriet and her sister Fanny out there in the 1840s.

A recent visit to Ohio resulted in further information concerning Caroline and John Canby. The Swedenborgian Church records show — "Bellefontaine, Aug. 2d, 1883, Rev. P. B. Cabell, services held morning and evening in the parlor of Mr. John Canby. Among those present was Mrs. . . . Collier, Mrs. Canby's mother, who has nearly completed her 90th year." Other records show that John Canby held positions in the Society of the New Jerusalem. This shows the spiritual life of the Ohio Colliers in connection with the Swedenborgian religion.

My friend and college classmate, Harry Canby of Dayton, Ohio, told me that Caroline taught school in Urbana, Ohio, at the Urbana Junior College, a school where his own father had attended. This work would account for Caroline and her mother residing in Urbana as mentioned by her brother Alfred in his Journal as of January 15, 1860. This was just prior to her marriage to John Canby in September of that year. Caroline was twenty-eight years old then. As her mother had become affiliated with the New Jerusalem Church in that city in 1854, Caroline had evidently been in Urbana several years.



CAROLINE COLLIER and JOHN CANBY

Copy of a daguerreotype taken probably about the time of their marriage. Note John's attire with his satin waistcoat. Note Caroline's costume and hairdress, also her jewelry, with two rings on her right hand, one on the forefinger.



CAROLINE WALLACE COLLIER CANBY

Dressed up and a pleasant expression. Note rings on her left forefinger and third finger.



CAROLINE WALLACE COLLIER CANBY

A fine looking woman with a lovely face. Note resemblance to her sister Ann Jemima. She sent a photograph like this to Ella French "with compliments". All of the Collier girls must have been striking in their younger days.



JOHN CANBY

GROUP II
GRANDCHILDREN

of the
IMMIGRANT ANCESTORS

Thomas Henry Collier Branch

Charles Henry Collier
Maria Louise Collier Edmester

Maria Collier Lawrence Branch

Sidney Alonzo Lawrence
Merrick David Lawrence
Laura Elvira Lawrence Baker
William Brown Lawrence, Jr.

Charles Collier Branch

William Wellington Collier
Harriet Mercy Collier
Anna Elvira Collier Lee
Abram Thurlow Collier
Charles Brown Collier

Alfred Collier Branch

Charles Edwin Collier
Carrie May Collier Robinson

Ann Jemima Collier Marshall Branch

Geraldine Estella Marshall Vickery
Eugene Orvis Marshall
Ann Elizabeth Marshall Tuttle
Mary Ella Marshall French
Franklin Pierce Marshall
Walter Harriman Marshall
Edson Walker Marshall
Munroe Sawyer Marshall
Ada Eugenia Marshall Newcomb

Mary Ann Collier Fraser Branch

George Henry Fraser
John Edward Fraser
Charles Warren Fraser
Mary Elizabeth Fraser
Harriet Lucy Fraser
James Alfred Fraser
Carrie Maria Fraser Howard Haber
Mary Ann Cecelia Fraser
William Otis Fraser
Ida Frances Fraser Abbott
Adelaide G. Fraser Haber

Caroline Collier Canby Branch

Harriet Merrick Canby
Florence Canby
Clara Collier Canby David

CHARLES HENRY COLLIER

My knowledge of this boy, a nephew of Alfred Collier, was derived from the Shaker Records; from the Journal kept by Alfred while with the Shaker Colony; and from Mrs. Edmenster of Belmont, Massachusetts, who has given me some of the pertinent facts about him.

Charles was born on July 18, 1839. Shortly after his father's death, when about ten years old, Charles was sent to the Shaker Colony at Harvard, Massachusetts, where his Uncle Alfred, who had been with the Shakers himself for about eighteen years, supervised the care of his nephew. His arrival in the Shaker Family is noted in their records as follows:

Sept. 4, 1849 — "Charles H. Collier, #404,
came here to live".

Now how long he stayed, this boy #404, I do not know, but I do know that he later went to New Orleans to visit Mrs. Warren, an aunt on his mother's side. Mr. Warren shipped ice from New England to New Orleans and had business interests there.

Charles never married. A youth of nineteen, Charles died on August 11, 1858 in New Orleans of yellow fever which necessitated immediate burial there. A picture, taken of him as he lay on his bier, was sent home to his mother. This picture, or daguerreotype, is now in my possession. One may judge from his photograph that he was a handsome young man.



CHARLES H. COLLIER

Copy of a daguerreotype. This boy was brought up by the Shakers and his uncle Alfred Collier. A nice appearing young man of about seventeen.

MARIA LOUISE COLLIER EDMESTER

Maria Louise, daughter of Maria Lilly and Thomas Henry Tucker Collier, was born November 22, 1841. She was married to James Warren Edmester on November 22, 1861 at the church on Green Street in Charlestown, Massachusetts. Maria Louise was just twenty years old. James Edmester was in the brick business. They had one son, William H. Edmester, born August 22, 1862.

Maria Louise died March 4, 1923 at the age of 81 yrs. 3 mos. 12 days, and was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery. James Edmester was buried in Danvers, Massachusetts.



MARIA LOUISE COLLIER EDMESTER

She was named for her aunt Maria. Shown with her is her husband, James Warren Edmester, and their pet. Taken in later years.



HEADSTONE OF
MARIA LOUISE COLLIER EDMESTER
Woodlawn Cemetery, Everett, Mass.



OLD BROOKLYN and LOWER NEW YORK 1879.

This map of old Brooklyn shows most of the streets and locations connected with the families of Sidney and Merrick Lawrence. Merrick's marine railway and drydock was at the foot of Court Street on Gowanus Bay. The Bakers lived in the Williamsburg Section near top right hand corner of map. South Ninth Street can be seen, and four streets above is South Fifth Street where they lived for many years. The Brooklyn end of Williamsburg Bridge, near Broadway, has wiped out many of the water front streets in that section.

SIDNEY ALONZO LAWRENCE

Sidney Alonzo, the eldest son of Maria Collier and William B. Lawrence, was born July 10, 1837. The death record states "Massachusetts" as his birthplace but I have been unable to find the city. It was not Boston or the consolidated towns as I have checked the records at the Boston City Hall. His middle name of "Alonzo" was given to him for his father's brother. Those around Boston always referred to him as "Sid".

On December 29, 1861 he was married to Annie A. Core. For years Sidney acted as an engineer for Downing & Lawrence, a firm operated by his brother Merrick. As early as 1864 he was listed in the Brooklyn Directory as a machinist and living at 224 South Second Street. He gained his early experience by working in the metal trade. Later he was apparently in some shoe line as shown by the Brooklyn Directory of 1876 and living at 169 Fourth Street, but he was soon back at his work as an engineer and in 1880 he moved to 32 Woodhill Street. In 1897 his home was at 299 Sixth Street and in 1901 it was at 281 Sixth Street. During his more prosperous days he resided at 130 Second Place, but later moved to 29 Second Place and 27A Second Place.



HOME OF
SIDNEY LAWRENCE
Second Place,
Brooklyn, New York

Annie died about July 2, 1894 at the age of fifty-two and was buried in the Merrick D. Lawrence lot at Cypress Hills Cemetery. I understand that she died of asthma while at the supper table. A few years later Sidney was married to Grace Meade whom he had known for some time. A letter from Clara Canby to Mary Ann Fraser in Somerville, Massachusetts, stated: "Sidney Lawrence is living near Albany, New York, married a second time and I understand his wife is kind to him though he is unable to work."

I have heard it said that Sidney liked a good time too well and sometimes the work suffered on that account, also that he liked to play pranks around the yard. All of these things upset Merrick and he often let him go but shortly afterwards would always take him back. I am told that Sidney was a very capable engineer with the ability to make anything to meet an emergency and consequently was a valuable man for the company. Sidney died on January 30, 1907 of apoplexy in Rensselaer, New York, and was buried at Greenbush Cemetery. The report to the City Clerk stated that his usual work was a "Steamboat Engineer". He was married at the time.

I think a case can be made out for five children born to Sidney A. Lawrence and his wife Annie. There is no question as to three, that is, Merrick P., Euphemia Maria and Elwood. The first child lived many years and was known to present members of the family. Euphemia was the wife of Arthur Martella of Brooklyn and the mother of Austin and Leroy. Elwood was not personally known to the present generation but his birth is proved by a Cypress Hills Cemetery record which shows he was buried there on August 13,

1883, age 1 yr. 2 mo. 9 days. On his mother's headstone in the Merrick D. Lawrence lot the name also appears — "and her sons Willie and Elwood".



ANNIE A. CORE
Wife of Sidney A. Lawrence

Now the name of William E. Lawrence is found in these same cemetery records; this person was buried in the same lot on July 10, 1866, age 11 mo., grave 12, which places his birth between July 10, 1865 and August 10, 1865. In a genealogy report on the Lawrence family published in 1869, besides the names of Merrick and Euphemia as children of Sidney A. Lawrence there appears *Willie* Edward July 18, 1865, which must be the William E. Lawrence of the cemetery record. The cemetery records also show another child — *Willie* B. Lawrence was buried on October 2, 1866, age given as 6 yr. 9 mo., grave 11. It is very doubtful that this boy was a son of Merrick D. Lawrence, who was married in 1863 and the boy was born in January 1860. Moreover it so happens, and very odd too, that on the same day, October 2, 1866, a still born child of Merrick Lawrence was

interred in grave 10. It seems most likely that Willie B. Lawrence was a son of Sidney Lawrence and his wife Annie, on the other hand Sidney was not married until December 29, 1861. The name does not appear as a child of Sidney's in the Lawrence Genealogy of 1869 referred to above, nor is it found among the deaths of 1866 in the Bureau of Records and Statistics of Brooklyn, yet there stands the cemetery record — no doubt about that. It might well be that both children had the same name, William or Willie, the first born named after his grandfather William B. Lawrence who gave his name to that branch of the family. And again there is the headstone marked as follows:

"Annie A. Lawrence
July 29, 1894
Aged 52 yrs.
And her sons
Willie and Elwood"

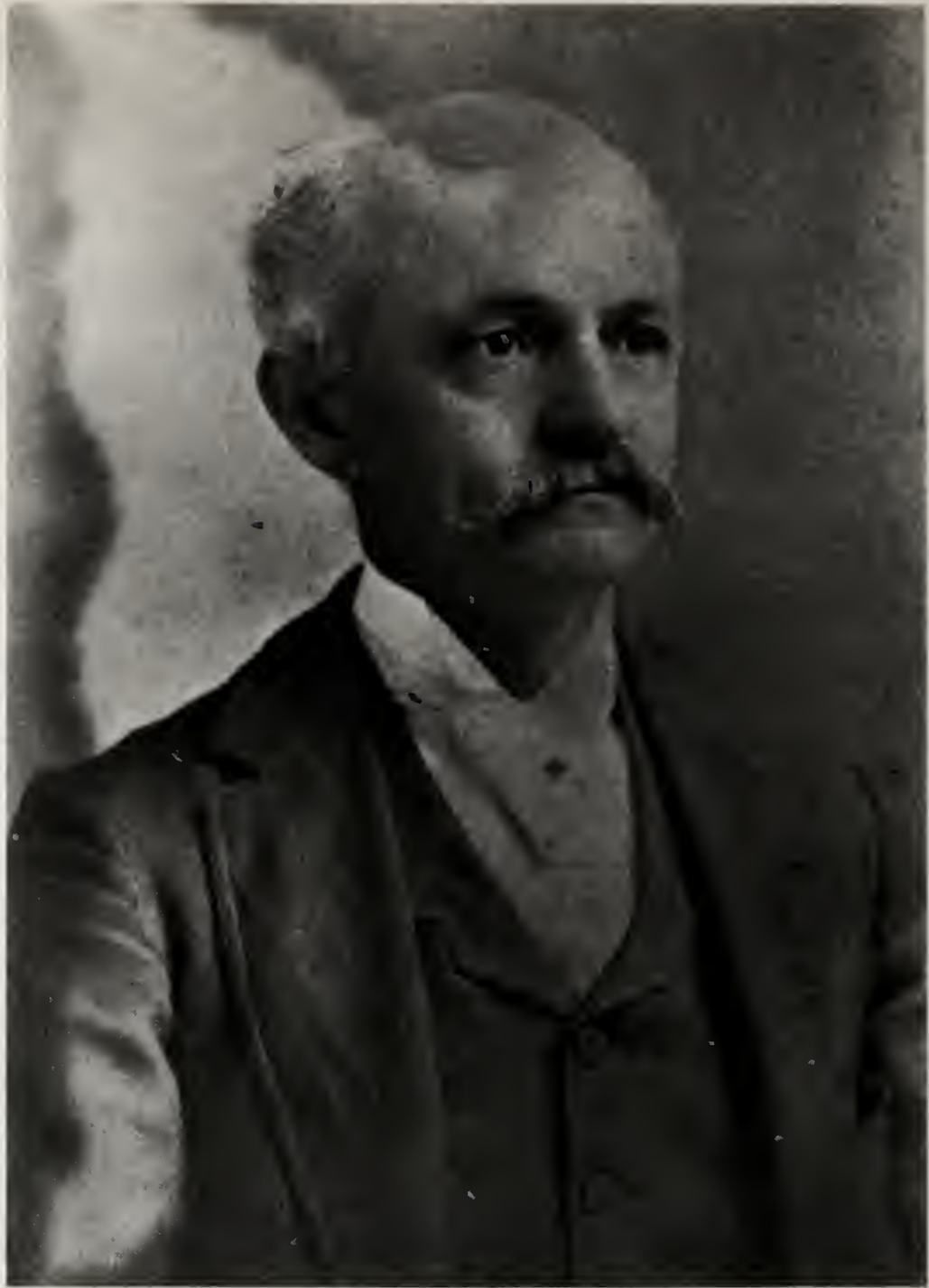
which can be read as "sons Willie" (more than one) and "Elwood". The deed to the cemetery lot of Merrick D. Lawrence is dated August 6, 1866. Therefore I assign two "Willie's" as sons of Sidney A. Lawrence and Annie, with the five children born in the following order — Willie B., Merrick P., Willie E., Euphemia M., and Elwood.

MERRICK DAVID LAWRENCE

Merrick David, son of Maria Collier and William B. Lawrence, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio on June 13, 1839. Those around Boston often referred to the Lawrence boys as "Met" and "Sid". Merrick was married to Deborah Ellen Brown on Monday morning, April 27, 1863.

For years Merrick owned and operated marine railways and dry-docks at the foot of Court Street in Brooklyn. I recall my father and I visited Merrick's home at 79 Second Place and seeing several vessels on the ways when we went to his marine railways. In the Brooklyn Directory of 1864 his work was stated as hardward and his residence at 225 Jay Street. In 1876 he was listed as a clerk with his home at 389 Degraw Street, and in 1880 as shipwright with same home address. Merrick built up a large business with marine railway and drydock facilities and was quite prosperous in this business for many years. While his family was growing up he lived at 79 Second Place where he remained for about twelve or fourteen years. In those days his family had every luxury and their home was beautifully furnished, with two pianos for his daughters Estelle and Hariette, who were accomplished musicians. In 1897 he resided at 719 Lafayette Street.

The Merrick Lawrences had a billiard room where the family often gathered for recreation. Grandmother Brown had a certain chair in this room for her own special use but the smoke filled room would soon drive her out. Apparently all the boys who played billiards smoked cigars. They were often joined by Mr. Trundy (of the Thurlow side of the family from Deer Isle, Maine), a sailmaker who worked for some time in the sail loft of Merrick Lawrence. Mr. Trundy later went into business as a shipbroker under the name of Burnett & Trundy and was quite successful. His home for several years was on Clinton Street, not far from Second Place. Deborah Brown Lawrence was very religious and held prayers and Bible readings every night at nine o'clock which would interrupt the games for



MERRICK DAVID LAWRENCE

Everyone spoke well of him

a while, but the boys didn't object too much as they were always served some Rose Lime Juice afterwards. I understand that in later years Merrick had the misfortune to lose the greater part of his fortune due to ill-advised suggestions by a John Fabian regarding investment in Florida orange groves, the largest at that time. (My grandfather Foster got into the same trouble with oranges.) Merrick retained his marine railways and continued in business for some years. According to the Brooklyn Directories he later resided at 336 and 310 Decatur Street.

One of Merrick's close friends was Dr. Samuel R. Percy of New York City, a prominent surgeon and wealthy man. Most of the doctor's money was derived from patent medicines which he invented and which were marketed by the firm of E. P. Colby Company, named after his wife, a Colby. Percy B. Lawrence, a son of Merrick, was named for the doctor. I am told that when the doctor was very ill, he sent for Merrick and presented him with a round Sheffield Silver box, about three or four inches in diameter and two inches deep. This box has quite a story and is probably the most historic piece in the possession of Collier descendants today, and is now owned by



DEBORAH BROWN LAWRENCE

Wife of Merrick. She was religious, kind and helpful

Merrick's daughter, Hariette C. Williams. It seems that Dr. Percy was a descendant of one who owned the box, an Englishman by the name of Rotton who took the name of Percy for his wife, a Miss Percy and only child, in order that her family name and fortune might be retained as she would have been disinherited had she changed her name to Rotton. Originally this box had been given to Lord Clive of India as shown by the inscription on the top of the box which reads:

"Meer Gaffier to Clive after Plassey this box full of pearls from loot of the tent of Surajah Dowlah, Nabob of Bengal."

As the box changed hands the name and date of the recipient was always engraved on the side as shown:

Lord Clive
to
John Rotton 1761
R. I. Rotton 1784
Gilbert Rotton 1801
Samuel R. Percy 1834
Merrick D. Lawrence 1890

and I believe the name of Hariette Lawrence Williams 1915 is to be added, and also Bruce Keith Williams. It is indeed historic since it came from Lord Clive, who gave India to Britain.



DEBORAH BROWN LAWRENCE

Probably about the time of her marriage to Merrick. Note her hairdress, also dress with its full skirt. Why does she point downward with her left forefinger? Is she calling attention to a ring which the picture does not show?

Merrick's wife Deborah was a very religious woman, spending much of her time in missionary and welfare work. She was interested in certain missions and put much effort into them. She never hesitated to go into iniquitous places if she could rescue a wayward girl. Once while going to the mission on a rather bad evening, with traffic extremely heavy, she hesitated about crossing the street. A man approached her and asked if he could help her across and she accepted. Upon reaching the other side the man suggested that he would see her home, but she replied she was not going home. The man said "That's all right, I'll be glad to go anywhere with you."

Deborah stated that she would be pleased to have him escort her and that he could take her to her destination to the mission. Whereupon the stranger tipped his hat and went his way. Now like many who enthusiastically go for some purpose no matter how high their aim, someone always rises up and is cynical about it. Apparently this was so in the case of Deborah since my mother remarked about it in a letter to Carrie Robinson in which she stated: "Cousin Merrick's wife seems somewhat over religious", and Clara Canby also made remarks about her. The point to remember is that Deborah was sincere in her religious and missionary work, and the helping of those less fortunate. She could have stayed home like the critics but many a good and kind deed would have remained undone.



MERRICK D. and DEBORAH LAWRENCE
In their later years

An interesting incident follows. It seems that Deborah was quite ill at the time of the death of Annie Core Lawrence, wife of Sidney Lawrence, and her family did not wish to tell her about it. The day of the funeral was especially warm and various excuses had to be made to her before all could leave the house. It was then that Deborah remarked: "Oh! How Annie must be feeling the heat".

Deborah and Merrick Lawrence had six children: Charles Betts, Ida Estelle, Percy Brown, Henry Merrick, Hariette Canby, and one lost at birth. Deborah and Merrick Lawrence were also one of the few couples

of the Collier descendants who celebrated their Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary. It is said that they never had any cross words between them.

Merrick D. Lawrence died September 3, 1915, at seventy-six years of age, and was buried at Cypress Hills Cemetery in the lot which he had purchased on August 6, 1866. My mother wrote to Carrie Robinson later and said: "Poor Cousin Merrick, his troubles are over. He was a very good man." Deborah died on August 18, 1923, at the age of eighty years, eleven months and eighteen days, and was also buried at Cypress Hills Cemetery in Brooklyn, New York.



HOME OF MERRICK LAWRENCE
79 Second Place, Brooklyn

LAURA ELVIRA LAWRENCE BAKER

Laura Elvira, only daughter of Maria Collier and William Brown Lawrence, was born July 23, 1843. She was married at the age of seventeen years and eleven months on June 25, 1861, to William H. Baker, who was born in 1832. They resided in Brooklyn the greater part of their lives. Mr. Baker was successful, having a wholesale fish market for many years at 6 Fulton Market. I have seen his name listed in the Brooklyn Directories as far back as 1864 when he was living at 50 and 93 South Second Street. For many years his home was located at 128 South Fifth Street. This street has now disappeared to make way for the approaches of the huge Williamsburg Bridge. In the 1900s the Baker residence was at 221 South Ninth Street.



LAURA ELVIRA BAKER WITH HER MOTHER

An interesting picture. Notice the mother's cameo and plain gold ring on her middle finger. Laura's dress is quite modern in style but her hairdress is unusual. Is her bracelet a locket? If so, whose picture?

I remember that Mr. Baker was very interested in the game of billiards and that they had a billiard table in the dining room as there was no other place for it in the house. When the billiard table was not in use as such, it was converted into a dining table by placing on top of it a cover which was made of boards fastened together. Counters were strung on wires across the room, also a rack of cues with their beautiful mother-of-pearl handles on which were inscribed their names. No doubt a close game was often played there. I understand when they later moved to another residence that this table was placed in a special room on an upper floor.

I can recall when a small boy my visits to the Baker home where I saw the whole family. Mr. Baker was a large man and Laura was striking in appearance. They were a fine looking couple. They had four boys — William, Albert, Walter and Frank, and an infant who died at birth. It is my understanding that the Bakers were very much in love with each other and that customarily they retired to their boudoir every Sunday afternoon.



LAURA BAKER

Delightful picture of an attractive young lady

In the early 1900s Mr. Baker retired from the fish business and devoted himself to the construction of apartment houses, one of which was called "The Laura" for his wife. He was well known as a successful operator, having constructed many buildings in the growing Williamsburg section of Brooklyn.



WREATH OF HAIR
Made from the beautiful auburn hair of
Laura Lawrence

William H. died in 1908 and was buried at Cypress Hills Cemetery. After his death his affairs were carried on for some time by Laura and his sons. Laura's advice was always sought when important matters arose and her word carried weight in their conferences. She was an able business woman, a good housewife and the mother of four splendid sons. She was an excellent cook and her recipe for "Baba" which sounds rather special is quoted:

$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. flour	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. butter
2 oz. sugar	1 yeast cake
5 eggs	1 lemon peel grated
raisins and currants to taste	

Place yeast and $\frac{1}{4}$ c milk and $\frac{1}{2}$ c flour on top of stove until it just *begins* to *bubble* up to raise, then mix butter and sugar to a cream, add eggs one at a time, then yeast which was set to raise, then add flour and fruit last, beat the whole 15 mins., stand overnight to raise. $\frac{3}{4}$ c sherry wine, $\frac{1}{2}$ c sugar, let boil, then pour over cake when cooked. Bake in a pan that has a pipe in the center, and put blanched almonds around the bottom before putting in the cake.

In 1912 Laura died at Luna Park where she had gone with friends for the afternoon. She was buried at Cypress Hills Cemetery on July 4, 1912, beside her husband, who was buried there May 13, 1908.

WILLIAM BROWN LAWRENCE, JUNIOR

William Brown Lawrence, Jr., was the fourth child of Maria Collier and William B. Lawrence. A genealogy of the Lawrence family gives the date of his birth as June 25, 1848, and his death as April 14, 1854, under six years, so we have another infant death. I do not have any information regarding his place of burial.



LAURA ELVIRA LAWRENCE BAKER
A lovely picture of a beautiful woman in a handsome gown in the days of long ago



WILLIAM H. BAKER
Husband of Laura Elvira, in his best suit with gold watch chain. Note ring on little finger, right hand. William and Laura were an attractive couple.



THE BAKER LOT IN CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY
Brooklyn, New York
The two identical stones mark the graves of Laura and William Baker.

WILLIAM WELLINGTON COLLIER

William, the eldest child of Charles and Elvira Collier, was born in Charlestown on Sunday, April 12, 1841, at 2:30 P.M. At the outbreak of the War in 1861, when he was twenty-one, he enlisted as a fireman on the U.S.S. OSSIPPEE in the Charlestown quota, and when discharged in 1865 he had a commission as 2d Assistant Engineer. He was transferred several times to different vessels as shown by records in the possession of his son Victor. One cruise on the OSSIPPEE lasted for twenty-eight months during which time several prizes were taken and William later received his share of the prize money. A newspaper clipping states "that the OSSIPPEE, under Commander Gillis, captured the steamer William Bagley running the Mobile Bay blockade with six hundred bales of cotton aboard, and also a smaller vessel with three hundred bales; both vessels were taken into New Orleans after capture."

William was with Admiral Farragut's fleet at Mobile and Port Hudson; at Mobile the OSSIPPEE was hit four or five times. At the end of the war he still continued his service. He was with a government expedition to Central America in connection with a projected canal survey to the Pacific by way of Lake Nicaragua.



WILLIAM W. COLLIER
A fine appearing officer.

On September 9, 1870, when William was thirty, he married Carrie Arabella Coffin, who was twenty-two. In 1870 he is listed as a machinist living at #10 Mystic Street, Charlestown, Massachusetts. In 1872 he was at #11 Summer Street, Chelsea, but had apparently gone into the provision business. This was soon closed because from 1874 and afterwards he followed his machinist trade and most of that time he was at the Navy Yard. William was a member of Post 35, G. A. R., of Chelsea, Massachusetts. He died on May 22, 1909, at his work in the Navy Yard, cremated at Mt. Auburn.

The ancestors of his wife, better known as Aunt "Belle", were seafaring people of Newburyport, Massachusetts. Her parents were William G. Coffin and Carrie E. Coffin. She was a direct descendant of Tristram Coffin, who was in Newburyport in 1642, later settling in Nantucket as an original Charter member. The name originally was Coffyn and is mentioned in the Domesday Book. Her ancestors discovered many new islands in the Pacific.

Aunt "Belle" kept in close touch with many of the family around Boston and she saw much of the Fraser branch. I am told that the Frasers always looked forward to her visits because she was frequently the bearer of news and generally had some to take back with her. Aunt "Belle" died on May 22, 1930, at her son's home in Hopedale, Massachusetts. She was buried at Mt. Auburn Cemetery.

HARRIET MERCY COLLIER

This second child of Charles and Elvira Collier was born at six o'clock on Sunday morning, the 26th of February, 1843, and died in infancy.

Harriet was given the middle name of Mercy for her maternal grandmother Mercy Trundy, wife of Captain David Thurlow. The record on file at the Boston State House states:

"Harriet M. Collier, died July 14, 1844, in Charlestown, measles — Age 1 yr. 5 mo. Parents Charles Collier and wife."

Have been unable to locate her grave in either of the two oldest cemeteries in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

ANNA ELVIRA COLLIER LEE

Anna Elvira Collier, always known to me as Aunt "Annie", was the second daughter of Charles and Elvira Collier. According to her birth record filed at the Boston State House, she was born on Lawrence Street, Charlestown, Massachusetts, on July 4, 1845.

She was a very talented young woman and all through her life was active in cultural work. As her sister died the year before she was born, Anna had advantages which were not enjoyed by her brothers who were working quite early in youth. Anna received training in music, art, grammar and rhetoric in the Charlestown Female Seminary, which probably had a rating similar to our present day high school or so-called "Finishing School for Girls". Laura Lee has some very interesting photographs showing her mother's school friends dressed in the latest fashions of the period.

It appears that female seminaries were being established about this time; there being one in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1824, another in Springfield, Massachusetts, and the Charlestown Female Seminary established in 1831. Since Aunt "Annie" and her close friends attended this Seminary, I think a partial history from facts which I have accumulated about it will prove worthwhile.

In 1823 Martha Whiting of Hingham was instrumental in starting a private school in Charlestown with nine pupils. She was very religious and consequently her school acquired a religious atmosphere. Her project was successful but in 1831, through the efforts of a Baptist minister, Reverend Jackson, Miss Whiting's religious school was merged with a local school which taught general subjects. At first they used the leased quarters of Miss Whiting and opened on May 9, 1831, with about forty pupils. The Seminary was incorporated in 1833 by an Act of the Legislature. It was well attended and the quarters soon became overcrowded so a new building was proposed. The location of this new building was at the corner of Lawrence and Union Streets and the cornerstone for the building was laid on July 17, 1833.

On the back of several early Charlestown Directories around 1834, it is advertised "that the Seminary is able to care for two hundred pupils and the cost will not be heavy as many can live at home". The published rate for the first term of eleven weeks was \$10.00 for English branches, including incidental charges; Languages in addition, \$3.00; Drawing and Painting, \$3.00. The second term the rates were \$7.00, \$2.00 and \$2.00.

Miss Whiting taught at the Seminary for many years and was probably the best known of all the teachers. As the school grew the teaching staff was increased to about twelve or fourteen. Miss Whiting mentioned a "Violation Room", where I presume the girls frequently went for any infraction of the rules. On October 16, 1839, Miss Whiting suggested to the young ladies at the tea table that they propose alternate questions to be answered from the Bible. How this plan worked out, I do not know.

At first the girls were mostly from around Boston but they soon came from various locations in New England, and later from as far west as Wisconsin, indicating that the Seminary had achieved quite a name and reputation.

In 1834 the Seminary was again overcrowded, therefore a house at #13 Austin Street was acquired to ease the situation. Grandfather Charles Collier resided at #31 Austin Street in 1840 and probably saw many of those young ladies of the 1830s. A student boarding

at #13 paid \$1.75 per week for the term, which included washing. My wife Dorothy, formerly from Rhode Island, whose maiden name was Ballou, noticed two students by that name also from Rhode Island at the Seminary in 1834.

According to Charles F. Whiting — "It was one of the earliest boarding schools in the country, had accommodations for ninety boarding pupils who came from various states and British Provinces. The purpose was moral, intellectual and physical development." It began in 1831 and operated until the middle 1870s. Reverend Henry Jackson was instrumental in starting the school. He was second pastor of the First Baptist Church, having followed Reverend Thomas Collier, the first pastor, no relation of our family, however.

According to Reverend Wolcott Cutler, Charlestown, Massachusetts — "The last building was torn down in 1935, having been used for a Y.M.C.A. and other purposes for many years."

A prospectus of 1845 requests "the girls to attend church twice on Sunday". In 1857 it is recommended "that each young lady furnish herself with a silver fork and spoon". In 1853 the "board was \$2.25 per week, room, fuel and light included; washing, coffee and tea extra. Prompt payment for tuition was requested in order that provisions and current expenses could be paid". The Charlestown Female Seminary was one of the oldest schools of its kind and in 1848 it was allowed \$30,000 worth of real estate by an Act of the Legislature.

In 1857 the management felt the need of improving the curriculum and the course of studies was broadened. Since Anna Collier probably entered the school soon afterwards she received the benefit of this enlarged program. There is no doubt that Aunt "Annie" received not only her musical foundation but other training as well at this school.

A copy of the prospectus for the year 1857 is shown; note the entire article with the cut of the school, which is interesting and charming. After a review of the courses offered, one should truthfully say — "If I had had all that I would be well educated". Like all other schools, the Seminary had a bi-monthly paper which was printed in Boston and called "The Young Ladies' Casket". It is difficult to describe this publication, but note the title.

Anna was very adept in needlework as shown by her needlepoint picture which is under glass and hangs in the Chelsea Public Library.



Needlepoint picture done by
Anna Collier Lee,
in Chelsea Public Library.

According to a clipping attached to this picture there were 490,360 stitches in it, all in color, and done by Aunt "Annie" when she was ten years old. Laura verified this statement adding that it took her mother only two years to do it. It is an exquisite piece of work and very beautifully embroidered. The picture represents a group of Italians in holiday dress, with baskets of flowers, coming down a mountain path.

During the Civil War Anna and a Seminary friend, Carrie M. Stone, daily took a tug to Gallops Island where they taught reading and writing to the free negroes

who were domiciled there. The impropriety and difficulty of descending a ladder from the dock to the tug while wearing hoop skirts, especially at low tide, presented quite a problem! This was solved by the special uniforms which their parents designed and had made for them.



ANNA LEE IN HER WAR SERVICE DRESS

Anna's education enabled her to do some secretarial work and at times she worked for Thomas Cook (of the now famous travel agency) at his quarters in the old Tremont House which stood opposite the site of the present Boston Parker House. I recall this hotel in the early 1890s.

When Aunt "Annie" was twenty-one, she was married on May 21, 1866, to Daniel Webster Lee. Daniel was born on November 16, 1832, in Manchester, Massachusetts, and was married shortly after terminating his war service, he being twelve years older than Aunt "Annie". They lived for a while with Charles and "Angie" Collier at the Mystic Street house in Charlestown, occupying an upper apartment where their children, Charles and Laura, were born.



CARRIE M. STONE

Intimate friend of Anna Collier Lee in a stunning dress of the period with its hoop skirt and double row of buttons.



ANNA ELVIRA COLLIER LEE



ANNA LEE WITH HER DAUGHTER LAURA

When Daniel was about twenty years old he went to Boston to follow his trade as a cabinet maker; later he worked in the grocery store of Thomas Upham Company. In 1856 he took a position with the Monument Bank of Charlestown and stayed there until he enlisted for the war. When he resigned the directors gave him a commendatory letter and a gift of fifty dollars. In the war he became Captain of Company H 29th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. He enlisted December 17, 1861, as 1st Lieutenant, and a beautifully decorated sword was presented to him by the Young Men's Baptist Association of Charlestown. On June 6, 1862, he was appointed R.Q.M. and promoted to Captain on January 14, 1863. On December 3, 1863, he was discharged for disability after being hospitalized in Memphis, Tennessee. His post was the Abraham Lincoln Post #11, Charlestown, and his regiment was the only regiment to serve in the first and last battles of the war.



DANIEL WEBSTER LEE
Captain Company H 29th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers

On his return from the war he was in the coal and fuel business, then became Manager of the Globe Gas Light Company, a position which he held until his death in 1897. This company did a great deal of street lighting in Massachusetts and Connecticut. He was closely connected with the First Baptist Church of Chelsea and was a deacon there. His name is found in some of the early Charlestown directories — in 1860 messenger Monument Bank, h 12 Austin Street; 1862 same address but U. S. army; 1868 coal agent Boston h 16 Mt. Vernon Street. He then went to Chelsea with his family to #12 Maverick Street, where his son Ralph was born. He was listed as health officer for about two years and then in 1887 was listed as general manager 79 Union Street, Boston h 81 Bellingham Street where he lived until he died.

According to American Ancestry, Volume 4, page 218, Daniel was the son of Isaac Lee, Junior, born in Manchester, Massachusetts, in 1790, died 1878, and Judith Russel, also of Manchester, born 1796,

and died there in 1876.

Isaac Junior was a soldier in the War of 1812 and also a skipper sailing his own vessel out of Marblehead. He was captured by the English and put in Dartmoor Prison in England where he remained for some time. Isaac Junior and Judith had seven children: Harriet, Eliza, Mary, Emily, Isaac III, Daniel W. and George.



DANIEL W. LEE

Daniel's grandfather, generally known as Captain Isaac (1739-1806), married Rachel Allen of Manchester, Massachusetts, and was commander of the ship POLLY, a privateer in the Revolutionary War. The records in the State House reveal that he was commissioned February 21, 1782, and for his services received a pension. He was very active in the small affairs of

the little Town of Manchester — twice elected Constable; a member of the Committee on Safety, receiving one shilling for Night Watch; several times moderator of the Town Meetings; served on the grand jury, etc. Of the ancestors of Captain Isaac and Rachel Allen nothing definite is known, although there seems to be a persistent tradition that they came to Manchester from one of the several Lee families in Virginia. At the present writing no positive evidence supporting this tradition has been found.



Copy of original battle flag of the regiment which saw action
in the first and last battles of the war.

As I have stated, Anna Collier Lee was very musical—an accomplished pianist and a composer of some merit of dance music and other melodies. Many of these were published by G. D. Russell & Company of Boston, and others by White, Smith & Perry, and which she dedicated to her various friends. Her compositions were written either under her own name or one of her several pen-names. I have the original manuscript in her own handwriting of a transcription with variations of "Nearer My God to Thee". Recently I had a record made of this piano composition which I distributed to various members of my family. When brother Forrest received his copy of the record, he informed me that he believed Aunt "Annie" played her own piece on Thanksgiving Day in 1889 or 1890 at #5 Adams Street.

The following seven pieces composed and written under her own name, either "A. C. Lee" or "Annie C. Lee", are on file at the Boston Public Library in the Music Room:

- "Carnival Galop"*
"Full of Fun Schottische" dedicated to Mr. Charles Collier
"On the Wing Polka" dedicated to Miss Carrie M. Stone
"Espero Schottische" dedicated to Mr. Thomas Cook, London
"Peep o'Day Waltz" dedicated to (In Arabic Script
translated as "William Brown".)
"Gazing Seaward" (Words by E. R. Johnes)
dedicated to Mr. Charles E. Bigelow
"Moonlight Whisperings"
(This number introduced the melody of the favorite song
"Gazing Seaward") dedicated to Mr. E. R. Johnes

The music below was composed and written under her penname Cellini:

- "Sunshine of the Heart"* dedicated to Miss M. A. B.
"Whispering Night Winds" dedicated to Miss Hattie Canby
"El Vaquero"
"Rest My Baby Queen" dedicated to Mrs. A. L. Shipman
(Cradle Song written by E. R. Johnes, Esq.)

It might be interesting to quote a few verses from Cradle Song "Rest My Baby Queen" written by Mr. E. R. Johnes, friend of the Lees.

Rest my baby queen and slumber
Thou hast reigned too long today
Sleep in peace; o'er realms of dreamland
And the fairies hold their sway
While the golden locks that crown thee
O'er thy temples gently play.

How the dim light gently stealing
Through the curtains overhead
Throws a hundred wav'ring shadows
On thy soft and snowy bed
May the spirit oh my darling
Have no darker one to dread.

May the angels guard and keep thee
Through the watches of the night
May the Saviour through life's darkness
Guide thy trembling footsteps right
Till thou rule with them forever
Where the skys are always bright.

Aunt "Annie" not only composed music but she also wrote a number of poems which were published between 1895 and 1902. In 1909 her children had them privately printed in bookform entitled—

SELECTED VERSES
FROM THE WRITINGS OF
ANNA COLLIER LEE
1845-1908
A Tribute from Her Children
1909

This was inspired by the deep love and appreciation they felt for a wonderful mother. There are a few copies around today, one of which I own, and a copy is on file at the Boston Public Library. The nature of the poems is indicated by the following ten titles selected from the thirty poems in the book — and where they originally appeared:

"Salutation" — Boston Transcript
"Transmutation" — Boston Transcript
"When an Angel Reads the Word" — New Church Messenger
"The Word Transfigured" — New Christianity
"Divine Providence" — New Christianity
"The Mountain Lake" — Fairview, N. H.
"Justice" — The New Earth
"The Filipino Petition" — New Christianity
"Freedom for Women" — Woman's Journal
"On the Way Home" — Christian Herald

I shall now quote the verses from two of her poems taken from this book:

SALUTATION

Fellow-traveller, on the road,
Toiling on with heavy load,
Turn and look, for by your side
Journeys one who cannot hide
Kindred feeling, warm and true —
See, I reach my hand to you,
Take it, friend, whoe'er you be,
Come and walk awhile with me.

Here's my hand to you, and you,
Fair of mien or dusky hue,
Dwarfed in body or in mind,
Slow of thought, alert or blind,
Tall of stature, strong or weak,
Here am I, the friend you seek;
Hear me call where'er you be,
Comrade, walk awhile with me.

All are part of one great plan,
Fashioned when the world began;
Some may sow while others reap,
Some may laugh while others weep,
Some may ride the topmost wave,
Some have sorrow to the grave;
Each one of the human race,
High or low, must fill his place.

Shall we then since this is true
Draw a line 'twixt me and you?
Shall we not assistance lend,
Kindliness and comfort send
To the one who drags the load
Travelling with us on the road?
From the self-same God are we,
Wise or simple, bond or free.

Have you been misunderstood,
Blamed for harm, while doing good,
Have you suffered, sinned and wept,
Keeping watch while others slept,
And when tempted, did you fall?
Here is one who knows it all;
Comrade, let us start anew,
May I come and walk with you?

It may chance as on we go,
When the clouds of evening glow,
Unto us may One draw near,
Bringing words of hope and cheer,
And His presence, we have read,
Will be known in breaking bread;
And He may with us abide
In that blessed evening-tide.

WHEN ALL THINGS ARE NEW

When illumined eyes behold
All things new in all things old,
To the soul will be revealed
That the truths before concealed,
Whether of the heart or mind,
Thought or feeling, both combined,
Rest upon the simple plan
Of love to God and love to man.

Thought is new, when, in the mind,
Truth is clear and well-defined,
Free from dogma and conceit,
When belief and reason meet,
When within the outward Word
Inner things are seen and heard,
When it rests upon the plan
Of love to God and love to man.

What is new in human life
But the banishment of strife,
The demand that war shall cease,
Bringing universal peace;
Would the strong oppress the weak,
Nations self-advantage seek,
Were they governed by the plan
Of love to God and love to man?

Living truth to be revealed
Is in rhythmic rhyme concealed,
And of this the poet sings
Through the outward form of things,
With uplifted soul he hears
Music from the higher spheres,
And he writes with winged pen
Of love to God and love to men.

Faith is new, when from the mind
False ideas are left behind,
When all evil thoughts depart,
And affection rules the heart;
Would we know when faith is new?
What is false and what is true
Must be measured by the plan
Of love to God and love to man.

Through the "servant of the Lord"
We may read the open Word,
See the glory of Its Light
With awakened inner sight;
All things new may we behold
That the prophets have foretold,
For our faith is on the plan
Of love to God and love to man.

We may climb the mountain height,
We may see the shining light
Coming down from heaven above
In the form of truth and love;
Even more may we behold,
Gates of pearl and streets of gold;
All are founded on the plan
Of love to God and love to man.

By an unseen force impelled,
By a power Divine upheld,
All are moving towards the right,
Onward, upward, into light;
All the world may see the throne
And the wall of jasper stone,
When united on the plan
Of love to God and love to man.

Aunt "Annie" was a Swedenborgian and a member of the Church of the New Jerusalem in Boston. She was a profound student of the Bible and of the writings of the great Swedish mystic, philosopher and scientist—Swedenborg. Besides her poems she published many articles of a religious nature and two booklets: "Studies of the Twelve Tribes of Israel" and "Spiritual Evolution—A New Harmony of the Gospels", excerpts from which I shall now quote:

"The new harmony of the Gospels reveals the fact that they were written for all time and for all minds in the different stages of their growth. The teaching in Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John is entirely progressive; Matthew containing the most external and John the inmost truths.

The teaching in Matthew is concerning the infant in spiritual things, and gives the most natural statements of spiritual truth; innocence with ignorance finds its place here. The Gospel of John treats of the mature mind which is the innocence of wisdom The Gospels of Mark and Luke coming between Matthew and John teach of youth and middle-age in spiritual progress, or the intellectual steps which lead to the innocence of wisdom. The Gospels taken in their order illustrate the spiritual experience of each individual; they also represent the spiritual history of mankind in general; for the world's progress shows a steady advance from ignorance to wisdom. It is safe to say that we have not yet arrived at the age of wisdom; we have reached intelligence and are looking forward to the time when love, the "greatest thing in the world" shall be the ruling power; from love, which is the essence of wisdom, we shall become wise."

The foregoing shows the versatility of Aunt "Annie" and her ability to read and analyze the Scriptures. A glance at her writings reveals her knowledge of the Bible. Her booklets which deal with the interpretation of the Scriptures from the standpoint of the Swedenborgian belief, are on file at the Boston Public Library.

Anna Lee was an active leader in the Women's Suffrage Movement of her day and voiced her views on many occasions, both in the press and from the platform. She was a member of the Women's Educational & Industrial Union of Boston, and she founded the Dante Club which flourished for years. She also aided the blind, by reading to them; and was one of a committee which directed the use of the fund for the blind that had been held for some time in the State Treasury.

Aunt "Annie" was in advance of her time in dress reform and wore Mrs. Bloomer's costume whenever the occasion arose. This costume was a skirt which was nearly half way between the knees and ankles and not too full; under this skirt were trousers or pantalets which were made moderately full to the ankles where they were gathered in with an elastic band, resembling Turkish pantaloons. The public named this costume "Bloomers" which was adopted by Amelia Jenks around 1851, according to notes taken at the New York Public Library, and "was considered the perfect reform dress because it was comfortable, light, easy and convenient to wear."

I thought Laura was the first girl to adopt this style but she informed me that her mother and grandmother were ahead of her in this particular dress. Aunt "Annie's" mother Elvira also pioneered this style of dress. Laura told me that one summer when Aunt "Annie" and Grandmother Elvira were at Deer Isle, Maine, they both wore the bloomer costume, and while standing on the wharf Aunt "Annie" suddenly backed up, falling over backwards into the water but she was kept afloat by the buoyancy of the bloomers until rescued.



E. R. JONES, ESQ.
Lawyer, poet, musician, and great friend of the Lees

Anna travelled to Europe several times, once with Laura and Ralph, and on one occasion she crossed the Atlantic with her father Charles and stepmother "Angie". On this trip while sailing in the Adriatic Sea, they became quite friendly with a Yale man, Edward R. Johnes, who sang beautifully and played the guitar, so many happy musical hours were spent on deck. It was suggested that they should all travel together, so the group finished the trip as one party. At various hotels along the way Aunt "Annie" would often accompany Mr. Johnes by playing the piano for him. Anna dedicated some of her music to him and he in turn wrote the lyrics for some of her melodies. He was friendly with the whole family over a period of years and I believe he was one of Laura's boyfriends, or at least the one of whom she thought the most. Since Mr. Johnes was such a friend of the Lees, it is worth mentioning that he became a very famous lawyer. He was retained by the government of Venezuela in the boundary dispute with Great Britain, in which case he applied the principles of the Munroe Doctrine before President Cleveland voiced it in his celebrated document. Mr. Johnes also obtained the charter from the Government of Nicaragua and raised money to build an Atlantic-Pacific canal, but this work was never done. It was reported that he received a large fee when he served as counsel for the renowned \$4,000,000 Crouse Estate Case.

It might be noted here that whenever Aunt "Annie" visited the Harvard Shaker Colony, she was showered with attention because her name was similar to that of the Shaker leader, Mother Ann Lee.

After Daniel Lee's death on August 27, 1897, Anna and her daughter Laura went to live in Boston. Anna died there on December 12, 1908. Aunt "Annie" inherited many of her fine qualities from her mother Elvira. She was cremated at Mt. Auburn.



CHARLESTOWN FEMALE SEMINARY

The Seminary at the corner of Lawrence and Union Streets, Charlestown, Massachusetts, in its early days. At the right is the First Baptist Church, organized in 1665 and built in 1801. In 1833 the roof and walls were raised to allow for an inside balcony, and the cupola and bell were added. The church is on Austin Street which is one block parallel to Union Street.

CHARLESTOWN FEMALE SEMINARY

The 1857 Brochure of Charlestown Female Seminary and a few remarks about the institution is interesting.

First, the Brochure — Note the large number of pupils for those days who went to the school, over 4000; also that from now on the school will go in for a "higher grade of scholarship"; i.e. Latin is now a required study and English is stressed, and lectures of importance will receive notice. Apparently the scholars are to be carefully cared for and excellent instructors will be provided at a cost for board of "about three dollars a week, washing, fuel and lights not included". This has gone up from the 1831 figure of \$1.75 to \$2.00 including incidental charges, which shows the depreciation of money. Undoubtedly the girls had sufficient food, clean quarters and for those days all that the economy could provide. Girls in the Collier descendants expecting to attend a Junior or Finishing School might well compare the facilities of the school of their choice with that of this old school of about a hundred years ago. The picture of the school on the Brochure can be compared with that of some years before. The First Baptist Church in the older picture was replaced in 1843 with one of brick which is there today at the corner of Lawrence and Austin Streets, but without the steeple.

Now for some facts about the Seminary — from a History of the First Baptist Church written by Mr. J. Howe. I understand that the first Female Seminary in the United States was started in Troy, New York, before 1820, so Charlestown's seminary of 1831 was not far behind. Mr. Howe says:

"It was instituted during the pastorate of Mr. Jackson and chiefly through his agency. Deeply impressed with the importance of increasing the facilities for female education, he labored unceasingly, until he had secured enough of feeling and funds to set this school in operation, and this was done without asking, as a gratuity, for a single dollar. A few friends advanced the money for erecting the buildings, and the institution from the beginning, paid them their interest and sustained itself. It has done more than this, for many pious females, who were preparing themselves for the work of teaching or missionary labor, having received their education gratuitously from its surplus funds. This seminary may be considered a model one in its financial aspect; and inferior to none in its literary character. The Lord has greatly favored this school with revivals of religion; hundreds of pupils have been converted while in course of study there. It is well deserving the confidence and countenance of the whole community."



4479.137

THIS SEMINARY may now be classed among the venerable Institutions of the land; having been in operation more than a quarter of a century. During this period it has aided in their preparation for life, more than four thousand young ladies. It has been almost uniformly fortunate in the selection of its teachers, and has enjoyed a wide range as well as a large share of patronage. Its aim has been to do its utmost to extend the benefits of education by meeting the wishes and circumstances of all. As Institutions of like aim have multiplied of late years sufficiently to meet the wants of "a common school education" and the call for partial courses and brief periods of study, this Seminary does not propose hereafter to divide its strength as it has hitherto done in this direction; but will labor more especially for the higher grade of scholarship demanded by the advancement of society.

The Plan of Studies will therefore hereafter include the Latin and French languages in the REGULAR STUDIES OF THE SEMINARY COURSE, and not leave them optional as heretofore; and the work of the several Classes of Pupils and Teachers will be regulated accordingly; so that those who shall receive Diplomas as having gone through the Regular Course of Studies of this Institution, hereafter, will be understood to have passed examination for good scholarship in these languages.

A full and thorough course of English branches is given to the scholars of this Institution. The full course, exclusive of the time spent in the Preparatory Department, occupies four years, and young ladies who complete it WITH CREDIT, receive a Diploma from the government of the Institution.

Certificates are granted to those who have pursued successfully one, or more studies, but who have not taken the full course required for a Diploma.

Arrangements are occasionally made by the Trustees for securing to the young ladies the benefit of lectures on different subjects. Lectures delivered in Boston are also attended by the young ladies of the Boarding House, at the option, and under the superintendence of the Principal.

The boarders are under the parental watch-care of the Principal, aided by the Teachers. Their health, their morals, their manners, as well as their minds, are faithfully cared for. The Conductors of the Institution aim to make the Boarding House a pleasant home, in which the social and religious feelings may be cultivated, and habits of order and industry formed.

Board is charged at cost. It amounts at the present time to about three dollars a week, washing, fuel and lights not included. Tuition is expected in advance; Board punctually at the close of each term.

There are four Terms in a year, each of eleven weeks. They commence respectively, on the first day of September, the twenty-fourth of November, the ninth of February, and the fourth of May.

INSTRUCTORS FOR 1857 AND 8. — The Rev. Dr. Cushman, who for more than twenty years has been earning his high reputation as a teacher in Philadelphia, Washington, and more recently in Boston, having passed the Mount Vernon Ladies' School into other hands, has been induced to become connected with this Institution, and will give as much time to the highest classes, as is compatible with his pastoral duties.

We are also in negotiation with one of the most popular teachers in the country, for the place of Miss Bradbury, who resigns for other duties.

Misses Ladreyt, Muller and Day, who have been eminently successful in their several departments, are engaged to remain as are also some of our best lady teachers, and the departments of those who leave will be filled by the best teachers that can be found. Our prospects for the future are therefore encouraging.

Sept., 1857.

YRABLL OLBBN HT TO NOTBOBYTO TUITION.

FULL COURSE.

One Hundred Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually.

FOR EACH TERM.

English Branches,	\$10 00
Latin, Greck, or Hebrew, in addition to English,	5 00
Italian, Spanish, French, } or German, }	10 00
Sketching and Pencil Drawing, " "	6 00
Crayon Drawing, " "	6 00
Water Color Flowers, " "	8 00
" " Landscapes, " "	10 00
Colored Crayon,	10 00
Papier Maché,	13 00
Bronze Painting, Enamel Flowers, Gilding,	13 00
Painting on Glass,	13 00
Oriental Painting,	13 00
Inlaying of Pearl,	5 00
Oil Painting,	13 00
Greecian Painting,	5 00
Wax Work Flowers,	10 00
" " Fruit,	5 00
Hair "	5 00
Oak "	6 00
Worsted Work,	6 00
Chencille " &c.	6 00
Lessons on the Piano Forte, for Beginners,	12 00
" " " " " " " Advanced Scholars, ...	16 00
" " " Guitar,	12 00
" in Vocal Music, in Classes,	5 00
" on the Piano, with Singing,	18 00
" in Cultivation of the Voice,	20 00
" " Thorough Bass and Harmony,	20 00
Use of Piano, one hour each day, per Term,	3 00
" " " two hours " " " "	5 00

PAYMENTS.

Tuition is expected in advance ; bills for board punctually at the close of each Term. The necessity for promptness in the payment of board, will appear from the fact that the whole amount is required, to settle the bills for provisions, &c.

COURSE OF STUDY

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Reading.	History of the United States.
Spelling and Defining.	Geography and Statistics.
Penmanship.	Greene's Elements of Grammar.
Colburn's First Lessons in Arithmetic.	Tower's Grammar of Composition.
Greenleaf's Common Sch. Arithmetic.	Wilson's Punctuation.

The full Course of Study embraces the following Branches, and will require four years for its completion ; supposing the pupil to have the usual attainments comprised in the programme of the Preparatory Department.

FIRST YEAR.

Grammar of the Latin and French Languages.	Algebra.
Geography, with use of Globes.	Natural History.

SECOND YEAR.

General History, with Chronology.	English Grammar and Analysis.
Natural Philosophy.	Latin, French and Algebra, continued.

THIRD YEAR.

Ancient Geography and History.	English Literature.
Astronomy.	Latin and French, continued.
Geometry.	Rhetoric.

FOURTH YEAR.

Moral and Intellectual Science.	Constitution and Government of the United States.
Logic.	Reviews
Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion.	Latin and French, continued.
Geology.	

Exercises in Spelling, Derivation and Definition, Reading and Pronunciation, Analysis and Composition, are continued throughout the whole course.

Text Books for Piano :	EVER'S Instruction Book, KNOLL'S Materials for Piano Forte Playing, &c. &c.
" "	Cultivation of the Voice : CONZONE'S Exercises and Soléggios.
" "	Thorough Bass and Harmony : PARKER'S Manual of Harmony and Thorough Bass, &c.
" "	Guitar : CARULLI'S Instruction Book.

The following studies are optional, and classes are formed as occasion requires ; — German, Spanish and Italian Languages ; Ecclesiastical History, Paley's Natural Theology, Technology, Political Grammar, Political Economy, Watts on the Mind, &c.

Young ladies who intend to become Teachers, receive every facility for pursuing their object to the best advantage.

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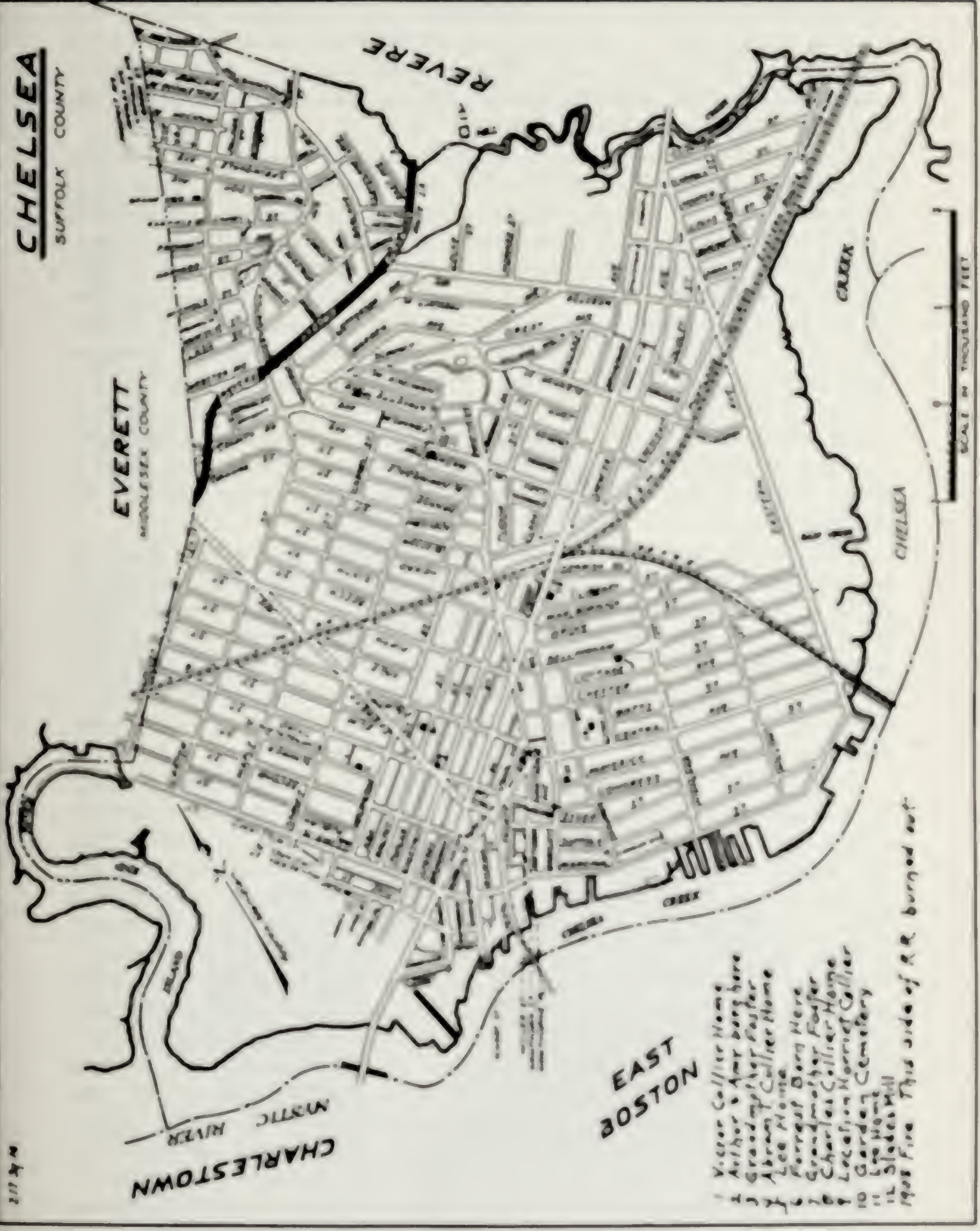
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MAP OF CHELSEA, MASSACHUSETTS

This map of Chelsea is quite correct for 1950, except that the new large bridge across the Mystic River has cut into some of the streets at that end of the city. The great Chelsea Fire of 1908 burned out the entire city to the left of the railroad tracks. The locations of some of the places mentioned in the "*Sketch*" are noted on the map as below:

1. Home of William W. Collier and Victor
2. Birthplace of Arthur and Amy Collier
3. Home of Grandmother Foster
4. Home of Abram T. Collier
5. Home of Daniel and Anna Lee
6. Birthplace of Forrest F. Collier
7. Home of Grandmother Foster
8. Home of Charles Collier
9. Location of Harriet Collier
10. Garden Cemetery
11. Home of Daniel and Anna Lee
12. Slade's Mill
13. Chelsea Public Library.



ABRAM THURLOW COLLIER

Abram Thurlow Collier, my father, and son of Charles and Elvira Collier, was born May 17, 1848, on Ferrin Street in Charlestown, Massachusetts. According to the Birth Record at the State House his name was "Abraham", but I believe this was a clerical error as he was always known as "Abram" to the family and as "Abe" to his friends. However, it would have been perfectly logical for his parents to have named him "Abraham Thurlow Collier" as there was a great grandfather by that name on his mother's side, who served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Abram's school career was over after he graduated from the Bunker Hill School in Charlestown when he was fourteen or fifteen years old.

At fifteen, Abram secured a job in a hardware store where the proprietor told him he wanted a lad who cared more for work than money. Evidently father, with his tongue in his cheek, took the job and the three dollars which went with it. Later I found out by chance that my first wife's father, Franklin A. Field, also worked there at that time. Abram soon changed his job and went into the insurance office of a man named Reed at #2 State Street, or in the Old State House. The 1870 Charlestown Directory lists him at that place of business with home at #10 Mystic Street. Subsequently he was secretary for a small Mutual Insurance Company which went out of business as a result of the great Boston fire of 1873. He then worked for a hatter's concern as shipping clerk and bookkeeper for about a year. He is listed in the 1874 Chelsea Directory as a clerk with room at 11 Summer Street.

His father was in Europe and Abram went to live at the home of his brother William at #11 Summer Street. William had left home early in youth because he couldn't cope with his father's strict discipline and his inherent English trait of driving youth. William had married Aunt "Belle" and another brother, Charles Brown, was also living at William's home in Chelsea. In 1876 Abram was listed as living at 38 Franklin Avenue; probably his father's new home was just completed.

Some time later he became a bookkeeper for the National Bank of the Commonwealth at the corner of Water and Devonshire Streets, where the National Shawmut Bank now stands. In those days Boston had many small banks, and though the Commonwealth was not the largest, it was one of the best. His co-worker there was Arthur Fuller Luke, for whom I was named. Mr. Luke was related to Margaret Fuller, a widely known teacher at the Temple School (Bronson Alcott's remarkable school of that period—1835 to 1839.) Mr. Luke's mother was a cousin of Elias Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine. She was also a direct descendant of the original owner of the Wayside Inn. Mr. Luke went to New York and eventually became the first Treasurer of the United States Steel Company. There was also at the Commonwealth Bank with father a young man, Albert Wiggin, who acted as a clerk or bookkeeper. He too went to New York and became one of the biggest financial men there, heading one of the largest banks and as a result amassed a great fortune. Father always felt that if he had gone to New York with them he would probably have done just as well as he knew he had as much financial ability as either of them.

As Cashier at the Commonwealth (a position which he held for many years) Abram signed thousands of Cashiers' Checks which went all over the country. At that time all signatures had to be written by hand, and father often experienced writer's cramp. He was instrumental in having a picture of my ten year old sister Amy put on these checks, and it has been stated that she travelled more miles that way than any other girl before or since. Later, for about five years Abram served both as Cashier and Vice President. He was one of the youngest bank cashiers in Boston and probably in the country so he was called the "Boy Cashier" by some.

When he was twenty-six he was married on October 8, 1874, to Addie Isabelle Foster, who was twenty-seven. They lived most of their married life in Chelsea, Massachusetts. For a while they lived with Addie's parents in a brick house on the east side of Washington Avenue beside the railroad tracks which pass under the bridge. Brother Forrest was born in this house on July 14, 1875. My sister and I were born at #124 Walnut Street not far from the new Mystic River Bridge approach in Chelsea. Amy was born on August 24, 1881, and my date of birth was September 7, 1879. Both of these houses were destroyed in the big Chelsea fire of 1908. Abram and



ABRAM THURLOW COLLIER

An early picture of the author's father, taken about the time of his marriage.
Notice his fine head of hair as contrasted to that of his later years.

Addie lived a short while in the house which Charles Collier built further up on Franklin Avenue, and Chelsea Directory of 1876 confirms this. Their last home in Chelsea was at #91 Congress Avenue corner of Shurtliff Street, and I can recall this home. It too was destroyed in the great '08 Fire. Before the fire Abram and Addie had moved to Winchester, Massachusetts, where they lived until Addie's death. About 1919 Abram disposed of the property.



ADDIE ISABELLE COLLIER

The author's mother, taken soon after her marriage
to Abram Collier

In 1901 when the Commonwealth was merged with the National Shawmut Bank, which was built up of several smaller banks, such as the Maverick, Third and Republic, father went with them as a Vice President. The years around 1900 were big merger years in the country and the banking business followed the industrial trend. My brother Forrest informed me that father told him that he had liquidated the assets of the Commonwealth for more than \$225. a share; that the Shawmut paid for the stock at this rate and that it was the only bank purchased by them which was liquidated for more than they paid for it. The success of the Commonwealth Bank was due largely to Abram's ability. It might be interesting to note that at one time he was charged with the task of going to New York to bid for a large quantity of bonds which were to be issued. After much thought about the undertaking, father decided to bid for half as much again if he could see that the issue was going over big, so that he would be assured of about the right amount if the banking interests cut down on the distribution; but if the project was not too well received, he would bid for only the amount which the bank wanted. He had access to some of the officials in the New York First National Bank (George F. Baker, President) and after some interrogation Abram sized up the situation and bid for the larger amount. He returned home with the actual amount desired by his bank in spite of others not getting their full bids. Mr. Baker gave Harvard the foundation of its Business School. Father always had plenty of nerve and when he made up his mind to see some big fellow he was never at a loss to find a way to do so.

On another business trip to New York he was received by the President of the National City Bank and happened to inquire about a certain stock for his own information. Though the banker did not reply directly to father's question, he stated that he was buying some himself. Father knew what he meant and was sorry that he hadn't followed the hint when he found out later that he had missed a good buy.

I can see father coming home now, pulling off his Congress shoes and putting on his slippers. After supper, before he read the papers and financial news, I can still see him down cellar sitting in front of the furnace smoking one of his many clay or corncob pipes with an occasional spurt of tobacco juice. Father was not mechanically inclined. He never used a saw, hammer or paint brush, always hiring someone else to do this kind of work for him. He used to say "A man couldn't tend to his job and do housework at the same time." He was typically English and wanted everything his way. His motto was "Business before pleasure". He was listened to generally, though mother would occasionally check him by saying: "Now don't do that, Harry." (Her petname for him.) Father's pet expressions were — "Don't let the grass grow under your feet", and "You better fish, cut bait or go ashore."



ABRAM THURLOW COLLIER
Banker and man of vision. The author's father, taken in his later years.

As a rule Father would go to the bank from his home in Chelsea on the old Winnissimmet Ferry which ran across the harbor in front of the Navy Yard to the foot of Hanover Street in Boston. (Winnissimmet is the old Indian name for Chelsea). He would then walk up Hanover Street to the bank. This was a pleasant and dependable way of getting to Boston since the horsecars were not able to run especially during a heavy winter snowstorm. The fare on the ferry in those days was three cents. It was the oldest operating ferry in the United States and remained so until the time of its closing.

While in Chelsea Abram was quite civic minded, serving as Alderman, also on its School Committee for a number of years. He was also an active member of the Investment Committee of the Chelsea Savings Bank and gave much of his time to this work. For many years he was active in club affairs and was a member and official of the Review Club. At different times he belonged to the Boston Yacht Club, Boston Art Club, Boston Athletic Association, Calumet Club of Winchester and I. O. O. F. Bunker Hill Lodge of Charlestown.

Father was always keenly interested in the affairs of the Collier family and kept in touch with everyone whenever he had an opportunity to do so. Many of our relations often sought his advice on various problems because his business acumen was considered uniformly correct. Mother and father kept their children — Forrest, Amy and me, with them until all were married. Nearly every summer while we were young we would spend our vacations together at some summer resort. Our early years were spent at the Rural Home at Harvard, Massachusetts, where we became well acquainted with the Harvard Shaker Society.

Abram believed in his country despite all his talk about "looking out for squalls". He had seen it in its greatest forward movement; its time of great individualism, its peace, real competition and honest money. He never sold his country short and it paid off for him. He was an optimist although somewhat conservative. He knew it was foreordained that trouble would always be ahead of us.

Mother was born in Boston on September 17, 1847, and died in Winchester, Massachusetts, on December 30, 1915. She had a mild disposition, prudent, and loved her home and family. Probably her remarks in the last letter which she wrote to Carrie Robinson will shed some light on her character. She wrote:

"I like the young folks to enjoy themselves in moderation. I believe one ought to get all they can out of life as they go along, for if they don't they never will get it. We all have to look out for the rainy day so that deters us from many things."

Soon after the end of the First World War father made an extensive trip to the Orient, a land which he had always wanted to see. Father died on February 2, 1921, at his daughter's home in Watertown, Massachusetts. Both of my parents were buried in the Collier lot at Mt. Auburn Cemetery.



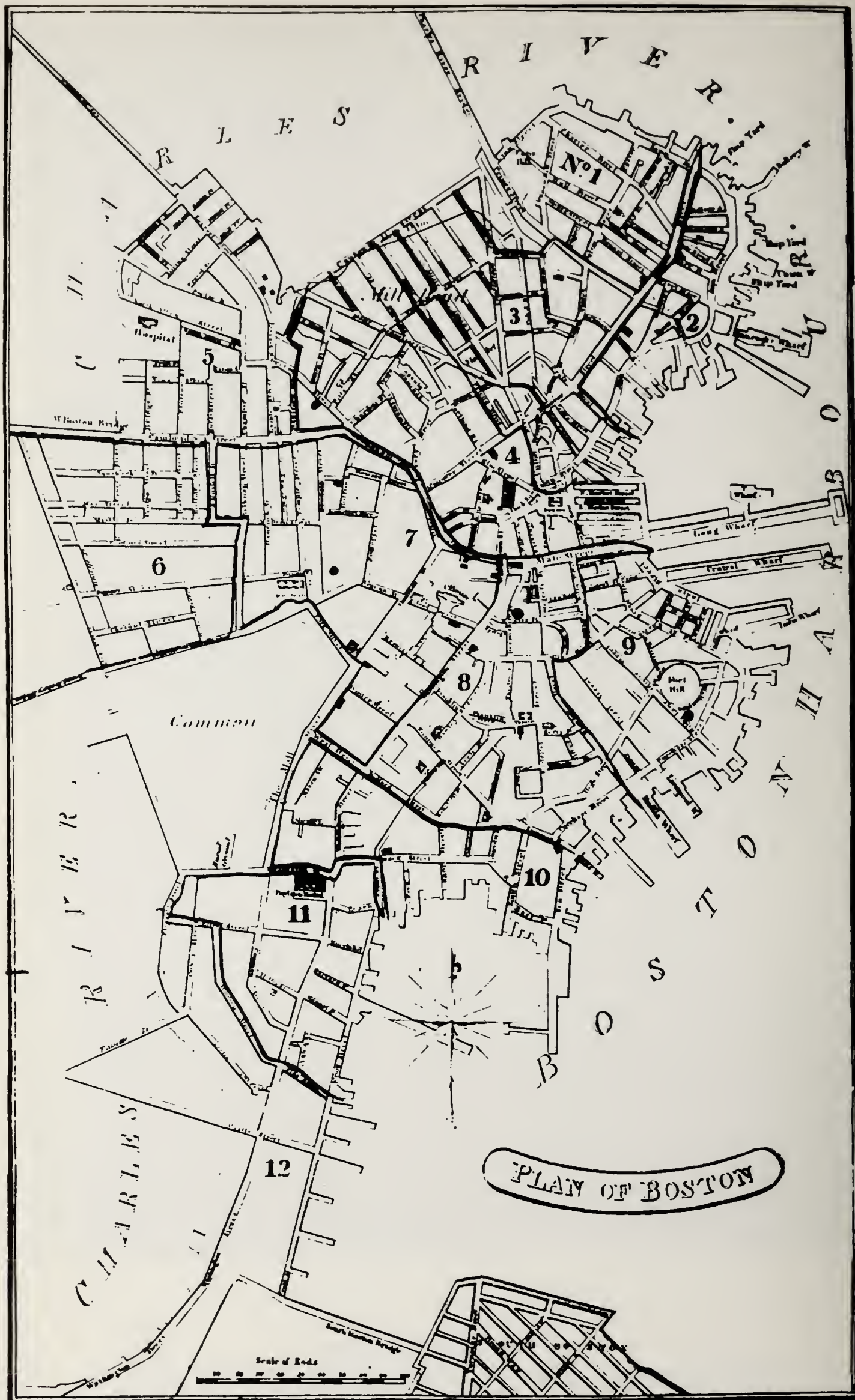
ADDIE ISABELLE COLLIER

A later picture of the author's mother. A woman who liked her home.



ABRAM T. COLLIER and ARTHUR F. LUKE

Picture shows Abram seated in left foreground with his friend Arthur standing in the center on board yacht **CARONA** owned by Arthur Luke. This yacht had been converted from a sloop rig to a schooner rig and had originally been constructed to defend the America's Cup under the name of **COLONIA**, sponsored by some of the New York Vanderbilts and J. P. Morgan. In spite of being a fast sloop she was outclassed by the yacht **VIGILANT**.



MAP OF BOSTON, 1836

This map was about the time "Jack" Lang and his family were living in Boston. Copp's Hill Burial Ground where Jack Lang was buried is about where No. 1 shows; sometimes called Hull Street Burial Ground from the street on one side of it. The tiny figure at the head of that street is the Old North Church where were hung the two lanterns which sent Paul Revere to Lexington — "One, if by land; two, if by sea."

The State House with its golden dome is at the northeast end of the Boston Common and the blocked circle nearby locates the Swedenborgian Church where some of the family attended. The famous Beacon Hill is that part of the city shown by Nos. 5 and 6. Common Street, next to the Mall of the Common, is now called Tremont Street.

The blocked marking at the head of State Street which starts at Long Wharf, locates the Old State House from whose balcony many a proclamation issued. The blocked circle nearby was the site of the old National Bank of the Commonwealth on the corner. The entire block down to Congress Street is now occupied by the National Shawmut Bank. There are several shipyards on the waterfront. The U. S. S. CONSTITUTION, or "Old Ironsides" was built at the one near the foot of Hanover Street.

Long Wharf at the foot of State Street is the Plymouth Rock of the Collier Family, as it was here on April 13, 1822, that our Immigrant Ancestors landed — Thomas Tucker Collier, his wife Harriet and their children, Thomas Henry, Maria and Charles.



"WASHINGTON PLACE, NORTH."

Near No. 9 can be seen Fort Hill Square where the first fort of the colony was built and was again fortified during the Revolution. The circular street around the square was called Washington Place and later Washington Square. My great grandfather "Jack" Lang lived on and near this square from the last of the 1820s to 1838, and an old directory gave his address at one time as 22 Washington Place. The blocked circle near the Square marks Gibbs Lane on which John and Phebe Lang lived when their daughters were born — Phebe Ann and Mary Elizabeth (my grandmother).



"WASHINGTON PLACE, SOUTH."
About 1858

Fort Hill Square still exists but it is probably fifty to sixty feet lower than the hill of 1830 as the city cut it down between 1867 and 1875. The hill was levelled for the grading of Atlantic Avenue and filling in of the Church Street section formerly the site of the old Providence Railroad Station, now the site of the Park Square Garage. After the hill was cut down the circular square was retained but the streets which entered it were widened and straightened. I presume that in the days of the Lang family it was a steep climb from the harbor to the top of the hill. I have studied some of the old maps of Washington Place and I believe the picture marked "Washington Place, North" taken probably before 1850, shows the group of houses facing downtown Boston. The center street is Hamilton Street, now Battery March, and the little lane on the right is Lehman Lane. The grade drops on the right or East which agrees with certain statements I have read. The picture marked "Washington Place, South" I believe is on the opposite side starting at Belcher Lane on the left and extending around to Gibbs Lane on the right, and a Boston elementary school building is on this end. While the street seems to widen on this end, I would judge from the width of the sidewalk that it narrowed down to not over ten feet. Picture marked Fort Hill Square 1950 shows it as it looks today, facing Battery March Street which is about fifty feet lower than its original height.

From this map one can notice the crookedness of the old Boston streets which were merely lanes and cowpaths, and they are still crooked. An interesting passage to that effect is quoted from "The Autocrat at the Breakfast Table":

"Full of crooked little streets; but I tell you Boston has opened and kept open, more turnpikes that lead straight to free thought and free speech and free deeds than any other city of live men or dead men — I don't care how broad their streets are nor how high their steeples."



WASHINGTON PLACE OR FORT HILL SQUARE
1950

THE LANG LINE

JOHN (JACK) LANG OF CURACAO
JUNE 17, 1793 - JAN. 20, 1838

m. - SEPT. 2, 1828

PHEBE B. LAMOS

1809-1882

PHEBE LAMOS LANG m JOHN BREASHA
1809-1682 1789-1857

MARY ELIZABETH
1828-1912

PHEBE ANN
1832-1856

ELEANOR
1841-1910

JOEL EATON FOSTER^m
1826-1897

m
MORGAN

MYRON WHITNEY
1835-1910

JOSEPH
1850-1882
not m

ADDIE ISABELLE
1847 - 1915

ETON

£

ABRAM T. COLLIER
1848-1921

WILLIAM L.

GEATRUDE

1850-1882

1847-1915

3

* FLORENCE

HADSELL

o LETA m

no children

FORREST FOSTER
M LUCY
M EDNA

ARTHUR LUKE
MARION

3 DOROTHY

AMY EVELYN
m JAMES

WILLIAM	o
HARRY	*

DUANE
ELEANOR
IRVING

THE FOSTERS

My maternal grandparents were Joel Eaton and Mary Elizabeth Lang Foster. Joel Eaton, son of John Forrest and Betsey Shattuck Foster, was born in Boston July 4, 1826. His father, John Forrest, was born in Winchester, New Hampshire, in March, 1798, and died at sea in 1829 — the vessel and crew which sailed from Boston was never heard of again. Grandfather Joel was only three years old at the time and I believe he went to the farm in Winchester to live with his grandmother. I recall grandfather taking my sister and me in our younger days by horse and buggy on a week's visit to his boyhood places. At fourteen he lived with the Shattucks, evidently his relatives, and worked for them in their market. He lived all of his married life in Chelsea, except during 1882-1884 when they went to Florida to try growing oranges but this venture was unsuccessful.



MARY ELIZABETH FOSTER

Daughter of "Jack" Lang and grandmother of the children of Abram T. Collier

On October 8, 1846, Joel, 20, married Mary Elizabeth Lang, 17, in Boston. They had two children — Addie Isabelle, my mother and Joseph. Addie Isabelle was born September 17, 1847, in Boston. Joseph was born January 19, 1850, and died September 28, 1882. Grandmother was adept at needlework, making many fine patch-work quilts, and my sister and I both had one. Grandmother also did some oil painting and in later life read all of Elbert Hubbard's pamphlets.

As long as I can remember grandfather Joel was always in the retail fish business with a store at 18-19 Faneuil Hall Square, Boston. As a boy I made many trips from Chelsea to Boston via the Winnisimmet Ferry, which docked at the foot of Hanover Street, to get a package of fish for our dinner table. Grandfather Foster died in Chelsea on December 15, 1897, and was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery at Everett, Massachusetts.

Mary Elizabeth was born in the Fort Hill Section of Boston but I have been unable to find a record of her birth. Her father was John Lang, and her mother, Phebe B. Lamos, was born October 14, 1809, in Brunswick, Maine. From all I have heard John Lang was born on the Island of Curacao, West Indies, and various records refer to this fact but I have been unable to obtain any record of it from the West Indies Island. The Consul General at Wilemstadt, Curacao, informed me "That government records go no further back than 1830, and that Parish records are probably incomplete; that between 1790 and 1810 the island was in a disturbed condition due to war, and due to all these obstacles the chance of finding a record would be very doubtful".

According to the marriage record on file at the Boston City Hall, Phebe Lamos was married to John Lang in Boston by Rev. Samuel Bumpstead on September 2, 1828. Besides grandmother Foster, there was another daughter, Phebe Ann Morgan, as shown by the tombstone in Garden Cemetery at Chelsea, Massachusetts, which reads:

"Reared in the memory of Phebe Ann Morgan, daughter of John and Phebe Lang, who departed this life Jan. 5, 1856, age 23 yrs. and 28 days."

This would place the date of birth as December 13, 1832, for this daughter, my grandmother's sister. I know of no other children.

A death record in Boston City Hall states that "John Lang died of consumption in Boston, January 20, 1838, age 44 yrs. 7 mos. 3 days, burial January 23, 1838, at 50 Hull Street (Copps Hill Cemetery, second only to Kings Chapel Cemetery which is the oldest cemetery in Boston), with Henry Davis as undertaker". The caretaker of the cemetery was unable to find a stone or marker and this leaves only the record to go by. This record places the birth of this man as June 17, 1793. The death record of Mary Elizabeth in Winchester, Massachusetts, gives the names of her parents as John Lang, Curacao, and Phebe Lamos, Maine, therefore his birthplace Curacao is on record; placed there by members of our family, probably my mother. Supplementing these records, it was always my understanding that John Lang was born on the Island of Curacao, Dutch West Indies, of an English father and Spanish mother, and the family would often joke about my dark complexion by remarking: "That's the Spanish in you". I have told the story of John Lang rather graphically because of its historical importance.

Grandmother Foster was always exceptionally kind to us, her grandchildren, and it was a great treat for me to go to her home at 35 Everett Avenue, Chelsea, for a lamb chop dinner. I remember hearing her tell me that she attended the exercises on June 17, 1843, when Bunker Hill was dedicated; and that Daniel Webster, the great statesman and orator, delivered his second oration on that occasion. President Polk and his cabinet were also there then. This was the second time that Daniel Webster had been on the Hill; his first appearance was on June 17, 1825, when the cornerstone was laid by General Lafayette and Webster was one of the principal speakers. A picture of the monument is in this book; it is 221 feet high, made from sixteen hundred tons of Quincy granite and required eighteen years to build.

Continuing the story of grandmother Foster's father, John Lang, whose name will probably be more enduring than that of anyone in the family due to his naval record and the account of his valor on file in the Naval Department at Washington, D. C. Just prior to World War II the names of ordinary seamen heroes were being used for lighter naval craft, and torpedo-boat destroyer #399 was named after great grandfather John Lang whose feat of bravery in the War of 1812 was famous. Incidentally, the LANG, #399, was the fastest boat in the Navy on speed tests. Her keel was laid on April 5, 1937, and she was launched on the 27th of August, 1938. The LANG was commissioned at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1939 on a very rainy day and several of the Collier family were invited to attend. When some of the officers of the LANG heard about "Jack" Lang having been born in Curacao, they declared that, to their knowledge, it was the first time in the history of our country for an American naval vessel to be named after a man not born in the United States.



The U.S.S. LANG, "#399".

Named for "Jack" Lang, our family hero. She was used by President Franklin D. Roosevelt many times during World War II.

I recall having read a history of the War of 1812 in a nicely bound blue book in my home which mentioned Lang and called him "Jack". I shall now relate our family legend concerning John Lang, better known historically as "Jack" Lang.

Just before war broke out in 1812, the U.S.S. WASP, then in Europe, left for the States with dispatches for the American Government. Upon her arrival in Philadelphia she was immediately refitted for battle. The vessel was soon ready for sea and on October 13, 1812, she left the Delaware Capes with nineteen year old "Jack" Lang as a seaman on board. On October 18, 1812, the WASP fell in with the FROLIC, a British war vessel. According to the naval record on file in the United States Navy Department, an account of that battle is quoted below:

"April 26, 1938

JOHN LANG, U. S. Navy

John (or Jack) Lang, a native of New Brunswick, N. J., was a seaman on board the U.S.S. WASP (first appears on the rolls of that vessel on August 25, 1812) commanded by Master Commandant Jacob Jones, at the time of the engagement between the WASP and H.B.M.S. FROLIC, October 18, 1812.

Captain Jones did not wish to board the FROLIC on account of the roughness of the sea, but decided to do so when every brace of the WASP was shot away and her rigging so torn that he feared his masts would fall and the FROLIC be able to escape. In wearing ship for the purpose of boarding, the vessels came together in such a position that the FROLIC lay fair for raking, and it was decided not to board until she was given a final broadside. While the guns were being loaded for this, John Lang, who had once been impressed by a British man-of-war, jumped on a gun with his cutlass, and was springing on board the FROLIC. Captain Jones, wishing to fire before boarding, called him down, but his impetuosity could not be restrained, and he was already on the bowsprit of the FROLIC when Lieutenant Biddle, seeing the ardor and enthusiasm of the WASP'S crew, mounted on the hammock cloth to board, at which signal the crew followed.

John Lang remained on board the WASP until December 31, 1812, when he was transferred to the U.S.S. MACEDONIAN. He is carried on the rolls of that vessel as Quartermaster from January 1 to August 1, 1813. No rolls are found for the month of August 1813, but on the muster roll of the MACEDONIAN for the period September 1, 1813 to April 25, 1814 there is a John Lang carried as Coxswain. The MACEDONIAN was blockaded at New London, Connecticut, during this time, and in April, 1814, Captain Jacob Jones was commanded to lay her up and proceed with her officers and crew to Sacketts Harbor, Lake Ontario. Upon his arrival Commodore Chauncey placed him in command of the U. S. Frigate MOHAWK, and on the muster rolls of that vessel John Lang is carried as a Coxswain, having appeared on board May 21 at Sacketts Harbor and remaining on board until September 1, 1814, on which date he was discharged at Sacketts Harbor."

You will note in the report which follows, that John Lang is referred to as a "native of New Brunswick, N. J." Of course this is erroneous, although he may have lived there at one time, as he was a young man and easily could have wandered around but there is now no knowledge as to his exact location in those days. The Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department has tried unsuccessfully to find out about this man, and their account of the subject is quoted below:

"NAVY DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Navigation
Washington, D. C.

Oct. 31, 1938

My dear Senator Lodge:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of 26, October, 1938, in which you state that a constituent, Mr. Arthur L. Collier of Beverly, Mass., asks information concerning the naval record of the man for whom the U.S.S. LANG was named and states that he is a direct descendant of John Lang.

The Department has no record of the date and place of birth of Seaman John (or Jack) Lang nor the date and place of his burial. The naval record of Seaman John Lang states that he is a native of New Brunswick, N. J. A copy of this record is attached hereto.

The Bureau made every effort to locate descendants of Seaman Lang but without success. Letters of inquiry were addressed to the following persons for information concerning lineal or collateral descendants but they were unable to furnish any assistance:

The Clerk of the Court,
Middlesex County,
New Brunswick, N. J.

The City Clerk,
New Brunswick, N. J.

The Adjutant-General
of the State of New Jersey,
Trenton, N. J.

A search was made through the Muster Roll Records of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, and also the Genealogical Section of the Congressional Library but nothing was found which would be of help in tracing descendants.

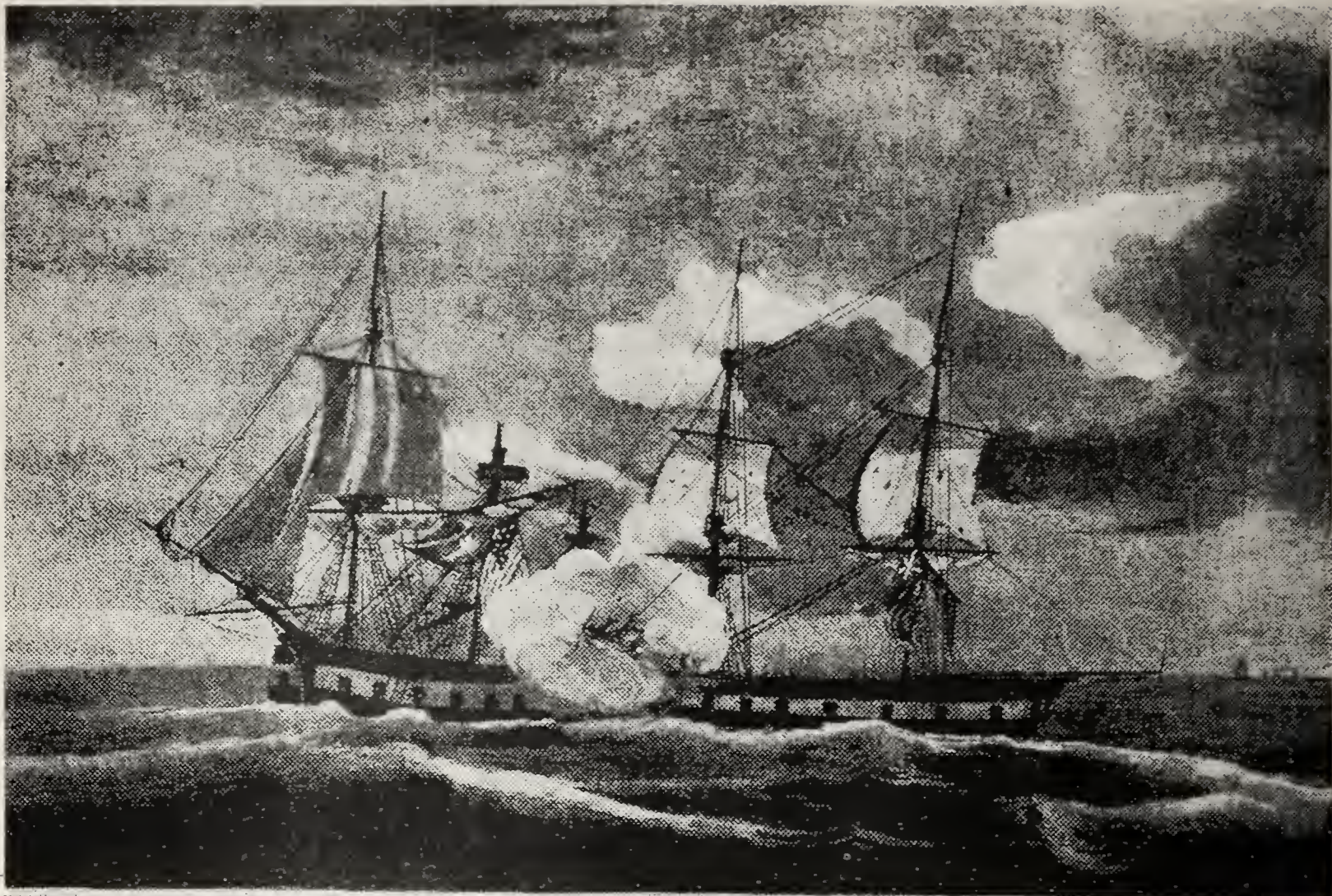
The Bureau regrets that the information furnished by Mr. Collier was not known at the time of the selection of a sponsor for this vessel but will be pleased to record the information set forth by Mr. Collier for future reference should another vessel bear the name of this courageous seaman.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) J. O. RICHARDSON
Chief of Bureau

Hon. H. C. Lodge, Jr.,
Beverly, Mass."

I have read many accounts of this naval battle, all more or less similar in character and which invariably corroborate the name of "Jack" Lang. There are a few things not shown in the report, such as — it was a Sunday, cloudless overhead, the vessels scarcely sixty yards apart and rolled terribly; the WASP lost her main topmast early in the action and many of her shots pierced the FROLIC; that the FROLIC swung around so that her bowsprit passed over the quarter deck of the WASP over the heads of Captain Jones and his officers; that "Jack" Lang boarded by way of the bowsprit over the nettings and tangled rigging on the deck of the enemy; that he was followed by two seamen and Lieutenant Biddle and then the crew. Lieutenant Biddle lowered the British flag at twelve-fifteen p.m. — forty-three minutes after the battle began, five killed on the WASP and thirty on the FROLIC.



*Captain of H.B.M. (Sloop of War) (FROLIC 22 Guns (Capt. Whinegates)
By the U.S. (Sloop of War) (WASP 18 Guns (Capt. Jones)*

Battle of the WASP and FROLIC

October 18, 1812

In this battle "Jack" Lang took part in leading the crew to board the British vessel. Sailors may be seen on the bowsprit of the "Frolic"; could "Jack" Lang be one of them? Copied from an old print in the Boston Art Museum.

In Theodore Roosevelt's book "War of 1812" the account reads:

"Captain Jones tried to restrain his men from boarding till he could get in another broadside, but they could no longer be held back and Jack Lang, a New Jersey seaman, leaped on the FROLIC bowsprit. Lieutenant Biddle then mounted on the hammock cloth to board but his feet got entangled in the rigging and one of the midshipmen seizing his coattails to get himself up, the Lieutenant tumbled back on the deck. On the next swell he succeeded in getting on the bowsprit on which there were already two seamen."

The diagram copied from Roosevelt's "War of 1812" shows the position of the two vessels during the engagement. Both vessels were evenly matched in fighting strength, the WASP rated an eighteen-gun ship-sloop (but had nineteen) and one hundred and thirty-seven men, while the FROLIC was an eighteen-gun ship with one hundred and ten men; Jacob Jones was Captain of the WASP and Thomas Whinegates of the FROLIC. Congress voted twenty-five thousand dollars prize money and "Jack" Lang should have secured his share. After the battle the British frigate POICTIERS, an eighty-gun ship, hove into sight and picked up both vessels, putting into Bermuda with them. The prisoners were later exchanged and "Jack" returned to the United States (reached N. Y. Nov. 13, 1812).

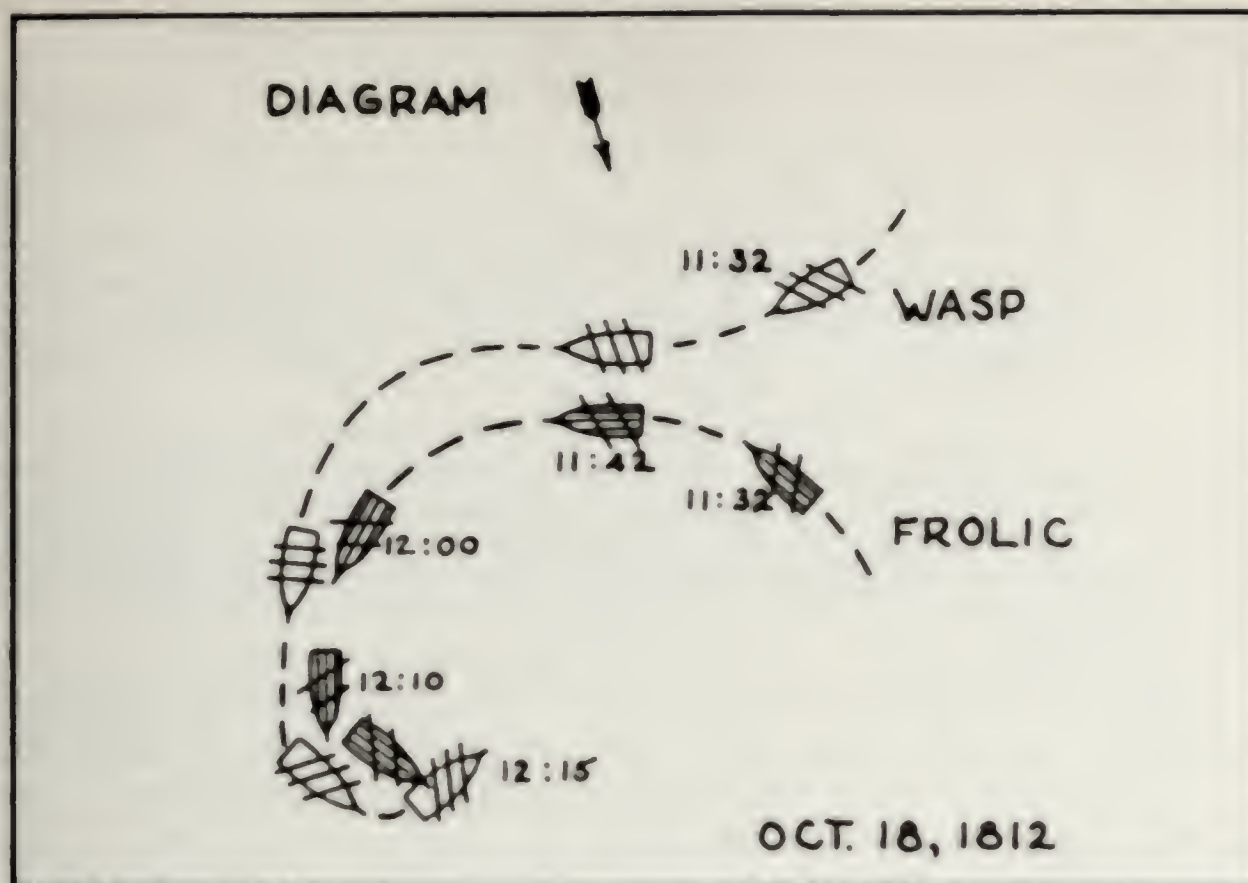


Diagram of the battle between the WASP and FROLIC, the morning of October 18, 1812, from "War of 1812" by Theodore Roosevelt.

It has been stated historically that "Jack" Lang at one time had been impressed into the British Navy; such acts on the part of England was one of the major causes of the war. I believe he is the only American seaman mentioned by name in an important English book on the naval history of this war. In the battle picture you will note some figures on the bowsprit of the FROLIC, probably those of "Jack" Lang and Lieut. Biddle. In reply to a letter which I wrote to our Congressman Bates, giving him this new data on "Jack" Lang, and requesting him to have the Naval Records of Lang corrected if possible, his reply is quoted:

"CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

11 July 1950

Mr. A. L. Collier,
21 Pilgrim Road,
Marblehead,
Massachusetts.

My dear Mr. Collier:

With further reference to your letter of 24 June, giving additional information regarding the record of your great-grandfather, John Lang, who served with distinction in the U. S. Navy during the war of 1812; I am attaching hereto a communication today received from Rear Admiral John B. Heffernan, USN (Ret.) Director of Naval Records, Department of the Navy that is self-explanatory. You will also find enclosed the transcript of additional information covering his service which should prove of interest to you.

Assuring you it is a pleasure to cooperate in any matter in which you have an interest, I am, with cordial good wishes,

Very truly yours,

(signed) WILLIAM H. BATES"

"DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
Office of Naval Records and History
Washington 25, D. C.

Op-29/FAG
6 July 1950

My dear Mr. Bates:

The attached correspondence, referred to this office by the Naval Liaison Officer in the House Office Building, is returned herewith, copies having been made for the official files. We are very pleased to receive the information concerning John Lang and contained in Mr. Collier's letter of June 24th.

I am enclosing a transcript of the naval service record of Mr. Lang which gives a little more information than that furnished Mr. Collier by the Bureau of Navigation in 1938. In forwarding this transcript to Mr. Collier please express our sincere thanks for the genealogical data regarding his great grandfather, John Lang.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) John B. Heffernan

Rear Admiral, U.S.N. (Ret.)

Director of Naval Records and History (Op-29)

Honorable William H. Bates

House of Representatives

Washington 25, D. C."

Thus ends the story of the hero of our family — my great grandfather, whose name is permanently inscribed in the Naval Archives.



COPPS HILL BURIAL GROUND

A view of one end of the cemetery where Jack Lang was buried. The white monument shown is that of a grave of Isaac Hull who commanded the frigate "CONSTITUTION" during the most noteworthy engagements of the War of 1812.

My grandparents, the Fosters, changed their residence in Chelsea frequently as shown by a few notations taken from early Chelsea Directories:

- 1856 — Joel E. Foster, 129 Faneuil Hall Market, Cedar Street near Malden
- .. — Joel E. Foster, 129 Faneuil Hall Market, 90 Walnut Street
- .. — Joel E. Foster, 129 Faneuil Hall Market, 94 Walnut Street
- 1870 — Joel E. Foster, 114 Faneuil Hall Market, 69 Washington Avenue
- 1876 — Joel E. Foster, 49 Atlantic Avenue, h. 69 Washington Avenue
- 1887 — Joel E. Foster, 18-19 Faneuil Hall Mkt., h. 35 Everett Avenue.

On December 16, 1912, grandmother Foster, aged 83 yrs. 5 mos. and 21 days, died in Winchester at the home of her daughter and son-in-law, Addie and Abram Collier, according to the death record files in the Winchester Town Hall, and was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery in Everett, Massachusetts. As first stated I could find no record of my grandmother's birth in Boston, but taking the figures of her age and date of death as given, Mary Elizabeth Foster was born June 25, 1829.

Recently in some early Boston Directories I was able to trace where John Lang lived in Boston. In 1829 and 1830 he was listed as a "mariner" and lived on Gibbs Lane. This lane ran from Washington Place to the harbor. Washington Place was a circular street which enclosed the square known as Fort Hill which originally was a battery placement during the Revolution. This indicates that my grandmother Foster, who was born on June 25, 1829, had Gibbs Lane as her place of birth. This lane no longer exists; Belcher Lane seems to be the only remaining lane from the Square. I was recently informed that the new super-highway to be constructed by the State will cut across historic Fort Hill Square. In 1831 John was listed as a "mariner" and living on Washington Place where he and his family undoubtedly could look out over the Square. In 1832 his home was listed as "rear gun house, Washington Place", and since grandmother's sister Phebe Ann was born in 1832 that was probably her birthplace. Certain data from then on is listed below:

1833 — John Lang, mariner, 22 Washington Place

1834 — John Lang, mariner, 104 Warren Street

1835 — John Lang, mariner, 104 Warren Street

1836 — John Lang, stevedore, 36 Purchase Street

1837 — No record

1838 — Phebe B. Lang, widow, h. 15 North Square

It might be interesting to note that the Boston Directory of 1838 lists Henry Davis as sexton, h. 8 Prince Street, who was the undertaker at the time of John Lang's death. Since I found other names in the undertakers list who turned out to be sextons too, I presume they had a double profession.

On January 13, 1839, Phebe Lamos Lang was married to her second husband, John Breasha, who had also been born in Curacao on October 17, 1789. They were married by Sebastian Streeter, minister of the Universalist Church of North Bennet Street. In the Boston Directory of 1839 John Breasha was listed as a "mariner, h. rear of North Square". This North Square was between Hanover, Fleet and Ann Streets. I was unable to trace this couple further, but in 1874, seventeen years after the death of John Breasha, I found the following in the Chelsea Directory — "Mrs. P. B. Breasha, nurse, boards 55 Central Avenue". I found nothing more after that.

On February 26, 1857, at the age of sixty-seven, John Breasha was drowned. Phebe Lang Breasha was seventy-three years old when she died in 1883 at 44 Shirley Street, Boston. The following are buried in Garden Cemetery in Chelsea, Massachusetts — John Breasha, Phebe Lamos Lang Breasha, Phebe Ann Morgan and my uncle Joseph Foster. The latter was my mother's brother whom I never knew. He was born January 19, 1850, and died September 28, 1882, when he was thirty-two years old. I found one record of him in the 1870 Chelsea Directory which stated — "Joseph C. Foster, boards 69 Washington Avenue."



BURIAL PLACE OF THE "FOSTERS"
Woodlawn Cemetery, Everett, Mass.

ELEANORA BREASHA WHITNEY

This girl was a half-sister of my grandmother Foster, having the same mother — Phebe Lamos Lang Breasha. Eleanora, known to us as Aunt Nellie, was born November 4, 1841 in Chelsea, Massachusetts.

Her mother Phebe was married in Boston by Reverend Sebastian Streeter on January 13, 1839, to John Breasha, twenty years older. It is rather an odd coincidence that Phebe, once the wife of John Lang of Curacao, West Indies, was now married to John Breasha, also from the same island. Were the two Johns friendly on the island, did they come to the States together, or did they meet again years later? Did the second John admire Phebe for some time, stepping in eventually when given the opportunity? What a story one could educe — two men from the same distant place, in the days before the airplane. No one knows the answers to these questions and I shall not elaborate upon a fact which actually happened and is verified by records on file, but you can draw your own conclusions.



ELEANOR BREASHA

When she was a member of the choir at Tremont Temple, Boston.

Eleanora sang in the choir of Tremont Temple where she met Myron W. Whitney, basso soloist in 1857, and a music teacher. On May 4, 1859, Myron, aged 22, and Eleanora, aged 18, were married. (A record filed in Boston shows they filed marriage intentions in Boston on May 4, 1859, and were married the same day.) Myron, a native of Ashby, Massachusetts, was born September 6, 1835, to William and Fannie Whitney.

Myron was not really interested in music until he was twenty years old, at which time he studied under E. H. Frost, a well-known teacher of the day. It is said that Eleanora persuaded Myron to study more intently and she continued teaching to help finance his vocal lessons. At twenty-four Myron was basso soloist with Handel & Haydn Society and soon thereafter decided to study in Europe, where he studied the Italian method in Florence under the celebrated Vannunicini; later going to London to study oratorio with Randeggar.

In 1871 Myron returned to England for a second time to sing in the principal cities there, "with his beautifully cultivated voice" as so aptly stated by his son, William L. Myron travelled with the Thomas Orchestra for a season, returning to England again. Oratorio and concert work occupied him for some time, receiving five hundred dollars for each concert, and I understand he was in great demand. It has often been said that he had the greatest bass voice of his time. On the back of a sheet of music composed by Anna C. Lee and published in 1875, I noticed a list of "M. W. Whitney's Songs", as follows:

NAME	KEY	AUTHOR	PRICE
The Trooper	(B \flat)	<i>Plumpton</i>	5
Young Mountaineer	(A \flat)	<i>Randegger</i>	5
Down deep within the cellar	(F)	<i>Oxenford</i>	5
Loyal Death	(A \flat)	<i>Stainer</i>	5
A message from the deep	(E \flat)	<i>Berger</i>	5
A name in the sand	(A)	<i>Tours</i>	5
Hostess' Daughter	(B \flat)	<i>Balfe</i>	5
Caliph's Daughter	(B \flat)	<i>Halley</i>	5
Faith and Courage	(C)	<i>Hayes</i>	5
Mariner	(G)	<i>Diehl</i>	5
Solitude	(G Min)	<i>Tours</i>	5
Jilted	(A)	<i>Stainer</i>	5
A mariner's home is the sea	(F)	<i>Randegger</i>	5
Our country firmly stands	(F)	<i>Whitney</i>	5

Apparently these songs must have been some of his favorites, to be listed by the publishers under his name.



MYRON W. WHITNEY

His beautiful bass voice was known world-wide.

Myron was finally persuaded to enter operatic work and a short while later he joined the Ideal Opera Company, which enterprise became very successful due essentially to his own efforts and his world-wide reputation. Eleanora, who was a very fine penman, always accompanied her husband on his various trips abroad and her letters to her children "Willie" and "Gertie" were charming and most entertaining. Sometimes she would scold "Willie" for his reported misbehavior and then relent and "pray God to take care of him". One time she wrote: "Why don't you use thinner paper, and then you could use only one stamp instead of two." Undoubtedly she wished to teach her children thriftiness. Myron was a great artist and a favorite of Queen Victoria, often singing for her at Command Performances.

Eleanora was not only handsome but she was a very brilliant woman as well. In England while Myron was engaged in concert work on a Continental tour, she enrolled in a mechanical drawing class sponsored by Queen Victoria. Eleanora was the only woman in the class of men but her mechanical drawings won her the first prize, a gold watch chain which was donated and presented to her by the Queen, and which is still in the possession of a member of the family today. Later in life Eleanora dabbled some in stocks and would often ask my father for advice about the market.

Myron and Eleanora had three splendid children — William L., Myron, Jr., and Gertrude — the sons followed their father and had his musical ability.



ELEANOR BREASHA WHITNEY

A woman of charm and beauty, and wife of a famous singer

Eleanora was very fond of my grandmother, her half-sister, and this feeling was shared by her son, William L. She often allowed her children, William and Gertrude, to go by horsecar to visit Aunt Lizzie in Chelsea. One day in front of the Foster home, grandmother heard William say to his sister: "I wonder what kind of victuals they have in this house". Grandmother probably told the story to her sister and William always referred to it with much glee. It is said that when William was a small boy, it was his task each week end to take the pot of beans to the community oven on Boston Common every Friday afternoon. Will would put the beanpot on a long paddle and push it way into the oven to be baked all night. It was his duty to arise a half hour earlier than the family, go to the Common, wait in line for his turn to remove his pot of beans to take home for Saturday morning breakfast.



MYRON W. WHITNEY
About to participate in his
favorite sport.

William L. was born in 1861 on Summer Street in Boston. He had a lovely voice but when it gave out, he turned to teaching and established an International School at one time. Later he joined the staff of the New England Conservatory of Music where he remained until his death in January of 1950 at the age of eighty-eight years, and a total of ninety pupils per week. At the time of his death a Herald newspaper clipping stated: "He was the most beloved singing teacher Boston had ever known". William was the most sought after instructor at the Conservatory and his loss to the school was very great. Many of his pupils are famous; one of them is Eleanor Steber, who sings both on radio and television today. William studied in Italy under the same instructor who taught his father.

It appears that William became very ill in Florence and his room-mate's sister, Florence Roberts, nursed him back to health. She was born in Florence, Italy, of English parents and was named after her birthplace. Her father ran a shop there. William felt so grateful to her for saving his life that he asked her to marry him. Some time after her death he married Leta Fulton, fifty years younger and a teacher at the Conservatory. William had a son by his first marriage, Henry; and a son by his second marriage, William, Jr.



MYRON W. WHITNEY

He loved the woods and ponds

Myron, Jr., married Grace Train, daughter of Admiral Train, and lived mostly in New York and Washington. It is said that Eleanora advised her son Myron, Jr. to use his first earnings of three hundred dollars for the purchase of a Cape Cod house at Sandwich which Myron, Jr., used a great deal. When Myron, Jr. was away on concert tours his parents lived there. The home and all the furnishings were destroyed in the Cape fire a few years ago.

Gertrude married Waldo Hadsell and their son was captain of a successful Columbia University crew.

Myron W. Whitney died September 17, 1910, and his wife Eleanora died on December 20, 1910, in Sandwich, Massachusetts. They summered at Sandwich on the Cape for many years and the family lot is in the cemetery there. Myron was a disciple of Isaac Walton and his fishing companions often were Joe Jefferson (a famous actor) and President Grover Cleveland.

During the height of his success Myron lived on Beacon Hill at #9 Allston Street, Boston. He was first there about 1871 until 1874. For the next three years he was not listed in the Boston Directory; possibly he was on concert work either here or abroad. From 1877 to 1888 he was listed as living at #9 Allston Street. In 1888 he moved to Palfrey Street, Watertown, Massachusetts.



ALLSTON STREET IN 1950

First street to the left on the corner and in the sunlight was the Whitney home for several years during the 1870's and 1880's.



The Breasha Lot, Garden Cemetery, Chelsea, Mass.

Picture taken May, 1950, but since that time the stones have all been reset. From left to right are — Joseph Foster (my uncle), "Father" John Breasha, "Mother" Phebe Lamos Breasha and Phebe Ann Morgan.

CHARLES BROWN COLLIER

This boy, the youngest child of Charles and Elvira Collier, was born on Thursday, November 13, 1850, at three A.M. on Ferrin Street in Charlestown, Massachusetts. I think his middle name of "Brown" was for a Captain Brown, a great friend of his father, Charles Collier. The younger Charles was always called "Brownie" by his friends, brothers and sister. "Brownie" was never married. I do not recall ever having seen Uncle Charles who lived away from Boston the greater part of his life. In 1872 "Brownie" and my father Abram boarded with their brother William at 11 Summer Street, Chelsea, Massachusetts.

While with the United Shoe Machinery Corporation I met an inventor by the name of Ladd, who told me that he knew Charles Brown Collier when he worked as a pattern maker at the Charlestown Navy Yard where they were both employed. Ladd was an expert pattern maker, and when he said: "Charles was a damn fine pattern maker", his remark was highly complimentary. Cousin Victor has also told me that Uncle Charles was reputed to be a skilled cabinet maker. With these qualifications I judge he was seldom out of a job except on occasions when he enjoyed a good time. This weakness of "Brownie" caused the family great concern. At the age of forty-nine, Charles Brown died in New York on March 5, 1899. He was buried in the family lot, Mt. Auburn.

CARRIE MAY COLLIER ROBINSON



CARRIE MAY ROBINSON

Only daughter of that august man, Alfred Collier. Many of the facts in this "Family Sketch" came from important records which she had kept.

Carrie May was the only daughter of Alfred Collier and his wife, Margaretta Thomas. Carrie was born on April 6, 1872 in Oil City, Pennsylvania.

When she was twenty-seven, Carrie was married on June 22, 1899 to Jacob Robinson, who was born in 1870. They lived in Camden, New Jersey, for many years and had one son, Jacob. Carrie died in Camden on June 22, 1938 and was buried in Locustwood Cemetery. I recall seeing her when she visited my father in the early 1900s.

On an envelope she wrote about her ancestors, on her mother's side, I believe, as follows: "Our grandfather's people were a showy fashionable, loving gay people, sporty for the times, all very handsome and great 'dressers'. Grandfather was polished (ladies) man. Was a most lavish and gracious host 'like a millionaire'. Plenty made and lost a fortune." This was written December 7, 1915.

Carrie was probably as well known to members of our family as anyone. She frequently corresponded with many of the Colliers in Massachusetts and with the Bakers and Lawrences in New York.

In a note which travelled between my mother and Clara Canby, my mother spoke of Carrie, saying "that she has light hair, rosy cheeks, is tall and grown rather heavy."

CHARLES EDWIN COLLIER

Charles, the only son of Alfred and Margaretta Thomas Collier, was born May 24, 1874. He and Clara Canby are the only two left, born of the first generation of the immigrant Colliers, because their parents married much later than the others. In the case of Charles, his father was married at a rather late age, forty-eight.

He was an orphan at an early age, about seven years old. He was left with relatives who were not too kind, it has been said. He left them when he was twelve years old, determined never to return until he had made something of himself, and I understand that he has been successful. I believe he is still active in business, the advertising line, and is in excellent health and as the son of a wonderful father that is just what one would expect.

Charles was first married to Martha L. Webber on November 5, 1905, when he was thirty-one. His wife was known as "Mattie" and they had a son — Alfred. "Mattie" died on December 22, 1922, and he later married Dorothy Clongston, who also died. In October 1937 he was married to his present wife, Elizabeth Fraser Rapell.

In the early 1900s Charles visited my father and I vaguely recall seeing him then. In 1906 my parents went to New York, at which time they saw Charles and his wife "Mattie". Mother mentioned this in a letter to Clara Canby when she said: "Uncle Alfred's son is married to a young lady of Southern family, not long in New York. The young folks make a handsome couple, he is light and she is dark. He travels for a wholesale grocery concern anywhere in the United States."



CHARLES EDWIN COLLIER

Only son of that august man, Alfred Collier, and the sole surviving son of a child of the immigrant ancestors. He is shown upon arrival home after a trip to Honolulu in 1950.

GERALDINE ESTELLA MARSHALL VICKERY

Geraldine, the first child of Sumner O. and Ann Jemima Collier Marshall, was born in East Cambridge, Massachusetts, on June 15, 1843, at 11 A.M. She was married in 1861 to Rodney B. Vickery of Washington, New Hampshire. They had two sons — Frank and Walter. Rodney died in 1878 when he was thirty-six years old.

Later Geraldine bought a home in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, and it was there that her mother Ann Jemima died in 1911. Geraldine died December 26, 1926, and was buried in the Vickery lot in Chelmsford, Massachusetts.



GERALDINE ESTELLA MARSHALL VICKERY

The first child born to Ann Jemima and Sumner Marshall



"SULPHUR HILL", HILLSBORO, N. H.

Home of Geraldine, daughter of Ann Jemima Marshall. Ann Jemima lived here in later years and died in room at far right.

EUGENE ORVIS MARSHALL

Eugene, the first son of Ann Jemima and Sumner O. Marshall, was born at 1 P.M. on December 20, 1844. He served in the Civil War with Company I, 14th New Hampshire Volunteers. Eugene was never married. He died January 26, 1863, and was buried in the Sumner Marshall lot in Pine Hill Cemetery at Hillsboro, New Hampshire.

ANN ELIZABETH MARSHALL TUTTLE

Ann Elizabeth, the third child of Ann Jemima Collier and Sumner O. Marshall, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, on October 22, 1847, at 3 A.M. She married a Burton Tuttle of Antrim, New Hampshire. Their twin sons — James and Isaac, were born on October 19, 1879, and were the first set of twins in the Collier family. Ann Elizabeth died December 28, 1930, and was buried in the Tuttle lot at Pine Hill Cemetery, Hillsboro, New Hampshire.

MARY ELLA MARSHALL FRENCH

Mary Ella, the fourth child of Ann Jemima Collier and Sumner O. Marshall, was born February 22, 1851, at 6 P.M. in Sutton, New Hampshire. At thirty-one she was married to William Converse French on May 25, 1882. She was always known as Ella. I have never heard the name "Mary" used and I understand she never used it herself. Aunt "Belle" knew her very well and I have heard the older folks speak of Ella French frequently.

Mr. French, who had a wholesale furniture business, was well-to-do. They lived in a very fine apartment in the Back Bay section of Boston. Some of her present day nieces, in the Mary Ann Collier Fraser line, have told me of their childhood visits to Ella French's home and her kindness to them. They stated that they always looked forward to these pleasant outings.

Ella was very fond of her brother Franklin and educated one of his sons. A wealthy friend of the Frenchs, Jorge Vargas, lived with them for many years. According to a newspaper item he was the Columbian Consul in Boston, a post which he held for over thirty-five years. A newspaper clipping at the time of his death reads:

"Jorge Vargas, Columbian Consul in Boston for more than thirty-five years, who died suddenly Wednesday at his home, 1120 Boylston Street, will be given a private burial. Appointed during the Cleveland administration Mr. Vargas had been retired about twelve years. He was a native of Bogata, South America, and came North when a young man. He was a 32d degree Mason. Surviving him besides his widow who is now in Paris, are a son, Dr. Jorge Vargas of Bogata, and a daughter, Mrs. Carlos Costa, of Paris."

It has been said that if Ella ever wanted anything either her husband or Jorge Vargas would get it for her. Mr. French and Ella travelled abroad many times. Mr. Vargas went with them on one occasion, at least, because Mrs. Ethel Marshall Nichols of Hillsboro, New Hampshire, has a photograph which shows the three riding an elephant in India with the natives in attendance.

Ella lived in style. She was usually a step ahead of the fashions of the day and was always expensively dressed. The Frenchs had no children. Ella died on March 15, 1938; both she and Mr. French are buried in Lowell, Massachusetts.



ELLA MARSHALL FRENCH

A fashionable young lady of the 1880's with her expensive hat



ELLA MARSHALL FRENCH
An elaborate gown, jewelry and roses.



ELLA MARSHALL FRENCH
A picture for contemplation



ELLA MARSHALL FRENCH
Her beautiful eyes and a certain Collier aspect.

FRANKLIN PIERCE MARSHALL

Franklin Pierce, born in Sutton, New Hampshire, on December 1, 1852, was the fifth child of Ann Jemima Collier and Sumner O. Marshall. He was named after Franklin Pierce, the fourteenth President of the United States and the only president from New Hampshire. It is said that Franklin Marshall objected to his name because he felt that Pierce was a "no-good Republican".

Franklin was married on January 23, 1872, to Clara Nichols in Hillsboro, New Hampshire. They had six children — Annie May, George, Josephine, Stephen Tuttle, William Collier and Ethel May. He lived in Elmira, New York, for some time and three of the children were born there. Then he went to Westboro, Massachusetts, where he worked as a stationary engineer. Later he moved back to Hillsboro, New Hampshire, where he was a farmer. Franklin died January 26, 1938, and was buried in his own lot in Pine Hill Cemetery at Hillsboro.



FRANKLIN PIERCE MARSHALL
A happy father with his daughter Ethel May

WALTER HARRIMAN MARSHALL

Walter was the sixth child of Ann Jemima Collier and Sumner O. Marshall. He was born at 1 A.M. on January 28, 1856. Walter died in early youth, about seven years old, on April 19, 1863, and was buried in the Sumner Marshall lot at Pine Hill Cemetery, Hillsboro.

EDSON WALKER MARSHALL

Edson Walker, the seventh child of Ann Jemima Collier and Sumner O. Marshall, was born in Goshen, New Hampshire, on November 1, 1858, at 3 P.M. He was never married. Edson became deaf and blind. He lived with his sister, Elizabeth Ann Marshall Tuttle until his death. He died on May 7, 1921, in Manchester, New Hampshire, and was buried in the Sumner Marshall lot at Pine Hill Cemetery in Hillsboro.



EDSON WALKER MARSHALL

A pleasant face.

MUNROE SAWYER MARSHALL

Munroe Sawyer, the eighth child of Ann Jemima Collier and Sumner O. Marshall, was born June 30, 1861, at 4 A.M., in Goshen, New Hampshire. He married Mary Holton and had no children. They lived in Ellington, Connecticut, for quite a while. Mary died there. I understand that Munroe had no regular business but he was a man of many trades and able to do almost anything. He died January 13, 1928, and was buried at Pine Hill Cemetery in Hillsboro.



MUNROE SAWYER MARSHALL
A study for the men in the family.

ADA EUGENIA MARSHALL NEWCOMB

Ada, the ninth child of Sumner O. and Ann Jemima Collier Marshall, was born November 10, 1863, at 12 o'clock midnight, at Bradford Centre, New Hampshire. She was married to George Newcomb. Ada died May 4, 1908, and he remained a widower. They are both buried in Pine Hill Cemetery, Hillsboro, New Hampshire. They had no children.



ADA MARSHALL NEWCOMB
The last child born to Ann Jemima.

GEORGE HENRY FRASER

George Henry, the first child of Mary Ann Collier and John B. Fraser, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, at 11 P.M., on February 10th or 12th, in 1845. George enlisted as a volunteer in the Civil War at about the time his father enrolled. He became an orderly for Captain Thomas Cahill and was required to carry dispatches frequently. On one occasion while on a mission his horse was shot from under him, and expecting capture George ate some of his papers. George was never married. While on a picnic he was drowned in Walden Pond and died February 22, 1870.

JOHN EDWARD FRASER

John Edward, the second child of Mary Ann and John B. Fraser, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, at 5 P.M. on October 26, 1846. In January 1868 he was married to Maria Turner of Medford, Massachusetts. He was twenty-one and she was eighteen. There may be some significance but the name "John Edward" was the same as that of the son of Elvira Adams Raynes before her marriage to Charles Collier.

Some of the present day Frasers believe that John and Maria had a son, and I am certain that they did because the record of his marriage found in the Cambridge Vital Statistics came from Cambridge school records.

John Edward was probably one of the two Fraser boys for whom my Aunt "Belle" found jobs during the Civil War when the father, John B., had enlisted and the family was in need of help. This is the boy for whom she found work in a fish store which may have been that of my grandfather Foster in Faneuil Hall Square. I have no record of his death.

CHARLES WARREN FRASER

Charles Warren, third child of Mary Ann Collier and John B. Fraser, was born August 7, 1848 at 10 P.M., on Harvard Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. It is said that my Aunt "Belle" Collier helped him to find a job during the Civil War after his father had enlisted in the Army and the family needed assistance. I believe that he found work as a stationary engineer. In his younger days he was employed in a dry goods store. In 1884 he was a machinist and in 1891 he was reported as a boiler maker. It is evident that he was connected with the metal trades.

When he was thirty years old he was married on his birthday to Emma F. Grant of Cambridge on August 7, 1878. Emma, daughter of Alfred Grant and Harriet Bisbee, was nineteen, having been born in Kittery, Maine, on January 28, 1859. They had three children — Isabelle, Charles A. and Albert Varney. Emma died on August 13, 1890, in South Newmarket, New Hampshire, and was buried in Newfields, New Hampshire.

After the death of his first wife, Charles married again. Some of the present Fraser descendants have told me that he married an Elizabeth D'Vyse, said to have been his housekeeper, and they thought it would look better if they were married. It is this name which

appears on the Mary Ann Chart. However, a certificate of marriage from Newfields gives the following — Groom, Charles W. Fraser, 42; bride, Bessie Brannan, 35; both of South Newmarket. Bessie was from Liverpool, England, her father a sea captain. As her occupation was stated as "domestic", she could very well have been a housekeeper for Charles Warren Fraser. They were married November 26, 1890, and had no children, but it is said that they adopted a boy who took the name of Fraser. I think he may have been called Charles Warren Fraser, Jr.

Charles died on April 2, 1927, at the age of seventy-nine. He was buried in Mt. Hope Cemetery.

MARY ELIZABETH FRASER

Mary Elizabeth, the fourth child of Mary Ann Collier and John B. Fraser, was born on August 18, 1850, probably in Cambridge, Massachusetts. She died in infancy on August 8, 1852, and was buried in the Cambridge Cemetery.

HARRIET LUCY FRASER

Harriet, the fifth child of Mary Ann Collier and John B. Fraser, was born at 2 P.M., September 25, 1853, probably in Cambridge, Massachusetts. She died on December 15, 1869, when she was only sixteen years of age. Harriet was buried in Cambridge Cemetery.

JAMES ALFRED FRASER

James Alfred, sixth child of John B. Fraser and Mary Ann Collier, was born at 5 P.M. on June 8, 1856, probably in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

He was married to Emma Maude and they had no children. James had a store on Bunker Hill and was in the wholesale candy business, and later was interested in real estate transactions. He died in 1939 and was buried in the Haber lot at Shawsheen Cemetery in Bedford, Massachusetts.

CARRIE MARIA FRASER HABER

Carrie Maria, seventh child of John B. Fraser and Mary Ann Collier, was born at 10 P.M. on December 10, 1857, probably in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

She was married to John Alvin Howard of Newfields, New Hampshire, on January 25, 1882, from her home on Springfield Street in Somerville, Massachusetts. Her father, John B. Fraser, had moved about this time from Cambridge to Somerville. John Howard was a farmer at the time of his marriage but later became a core-maker in the Swampscott Machine Company of Newfields, New Hampshire. They had two daughters — Maude and Ida. After the death of her husband Carrie later married John G. Haber, the widower of her sister Adelaide. Carrie's two daughters were quite young at the time, but it is said that Mr. Haber was very good to them and brought them up as if they were his own. John Haber was born in Germany but became a naturalized citizen of the United States. He was a florist. They had two sons who died in infancy — John and George E.

Carrie died in 1938; both she and John Haber are buried in the Haber lot in Shawsheen Cemetery at Bedford, Massachusetts.

MARY ANN CECELIA FRASER

Mary Ann Cecelia, eighth child of Mary Ann Collier and John B. Fraser was born at 8 P.M. on October 1, 1859, probably in Cambridge, Massachusetts. She died on April 12, 1865, when she was only five years old, as the result of swallowing a pin. She was buried in Cambridge Cemetery.

WILLIAM OTIS FRASER

William Otis, ninth child of Mary Ann Collier and John B. Fraser, was born on June 29, 1861, probably in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and lived only until August 18, 1861.

IDA FRANCES FRASER ABBOTT



IDA FRANCES FRASER ABBOTT
Born in 1861, she was known as the
"Civil War Baby".

Ida Frances, tenth child of Mary Ann Collier and John B. Fraser, was born May 27, 1863, probably in Cambridge, Massachusetts. She was called the "War Baby" because her father was in the army at the time.

Ida was married on March 17, 1886, to Henry Clinton Abbott, who was born May 19, 1849. It seems that Henry C. Abbott had been born a Hunt, connected with a rather well known family of that name. When he was about twelve years old, however, he was cared for by an Abbott family and having stayed with them so long that he was legally able to use the name of Abbott, he was always called by this surname.

Henry was an employee of the Elevated Railroad for some time. Ida and her husband were the parents of four children — Alfred Clinton, Walter O., Evangeline Carrie and Ida Mae.

Ida Frances died May 23, 1942, and is buried in Wyoming Cemetery in Melrose, Massachusetts.

ADELAIDE G. FRASER HABER

Adelaide, eleventh child of Mary Ann Collier and John B. Fraser, was born on January 26, 1868, probably in Cambridge, Massachusetts. It is said that before her marriage she was employed by the Bohemian Glass Works of Cambridge. This concern had taken over the works of John Staniford, who had brought up Adelaide's mother and aunt, Mary Ann and Ann Jemima Collier.

Adelaide married John Haber, the German-American florist. She died of childbirth with her son John on October 26, 1891. Adelaide is buried in the Cambridge Cemetery.

HARRIET MERRICK CANBY

This girl, the first child born to John and Caroline Canby, was named after her English grandmother. She was born July 12, 1861; living only about twenty years, as she died on January 20, 1881. Harriet was never married. Her photograph shows her cheerful and happy nature. She was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio.



HARRIET MERRICK CANBY

She looks like a Collier

FLORENCE CANBY

This second daughter of John and Caroline Canby was born on January 20, 1863. Florence lived about the same length of time as her sister Harriet, since she died on March 25, 1882, while visiting in Ashville, North Carolina. Florence was also never married. Note her curly hair in her photograph. She was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio.



FLORENCE CANBY

CLARA COLLIER CANBY DAVID

Clara, the third daughter of John and Caroline Canby, was born in 1872. I recall seeing her when she came East to visit my father and later when I stayed overnight at her mother's home on Chillicathe Street, Bellefontaine, Ohio. One who saw Clara in those days could never forget her. She always dressed in a striking manner and would come in like a breeze. From her picture as a young girl you can see that her mother always dressed her beautifully. As shown by her pictures Clara always liked to wear striking hats. I have heard it said that once, accompanied by some relatives, she attended the International Horse Show in Madison Square Garden in New York City and her hat was so noticeable that her picture appeared on the Society Page of the newspaper the following day. The hat was very large and her face could hardly be seen but the pheasant feather which was extremely long stuck out in an almost horizontal position. Those were the days of real hats and I think Clara should have some credit for being out front in the news. She shares honors with



CLARA COLLIER CANBY

At nine years of age and dressed like a princess.

several girls in the family who enjoyed dressing up. Clara's hair was very light in color. I think her Aunt Fanny had similar hair and also her mother had a very light complexion as I recall.

I have heard that Clara was engaged twice but didn't marry either one. However, after 1902 she married George F. David, who was about seventeen years her senior. This marriage was soon ended by his death on May 27, 1909. Mr. David was buried in the Williams lot in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio.

I believe Clara's mother, Caroline, kept in touch with members of the family in the East and kept them informed as to affairs in Ohio; receiving news from Boston and Brooklyn in return. After her mother's death, Clara continued this correspondence, even with the widow of Uncle Henry in Bristol, England, at least up to 1906, as the old lady was eighty-six then. Cousin Merrick Lawrence has said that he got most of his news about the Boston Colliers from the family in the West. I have found that Clara is still living at the old homestead but have been told that she is not well and is unable



CLARA COLLIER CANBY

Interesting picture of a "lady of fashion".

to correspond. I found this out after inquiring when my letters to her remained unanswered. I feel that her inability to assist in this "*Family Sketch*" is a distinct loss because she must have had a great deal of information regarding those in the West that will never be known now. I do not doubt too that she may have many letters and photographs stored away somewhere.



CLARA COLLIER CANBY

"In and out like a breeze"

GROUP III
GREAT GRANDCHILDREN
of the
IMMIGRANT ANCESTORS

Thomas Henry Collier Branch

William Henry Edmester

Maria Collier Lawrence Branch

Willie B. Lawrence

Merrick Percy Lawrence

Willie E. Lawrence

Euphemia Maria Lawrence Martella

Elwood Lawrence

William B. Lawrence

Percy Brown Lawrence

Ida Estelle Lawrence

Charles Betts Lawrence

Henry Merrick Lawrence

Harriette Canby Lawrence Williams

Frank Mayhew Baker

William Butler Baker

Walter Lawrence Baker

Albert Lee Baker

Charles Collier Branch

Victor Wellington Collier

Laura Lee

Charles Collier Lee

Ralph Everett Lee

Forrest Foster Collier, Sr.

Arthur Luke Collier

Amy Evelyn Collier Patterson

Alfred Collier Branch

Jacob K. Robinson

Alfred Webber Collier

Ann Jemima Collier Marshall Branch

Frank Vickery

Walter Vickery

James Chase Tuttle }
Isaac Mills Tuttle } Twins

Annie May Marshall

George Henry Marshall

Josephine Estella Marshall

Stephen Tuttle Marshall

William Collier Marshall

Ethel May Marshall Nichols

Mary Ann Collier Fraser Branch

Isabelle Warren Fraser

Charles A. Fraser

Alfred Varney Fraser

Ida Howard Adgurson

Maude Howard Wruck

George E. Haber

John Haber

Alfred Clinton Abbott

Walter O. Abbott

Evangeline Carrie Abbott Phillips

Ida Mae Abbott Griffin

WILLIAM HENRY EDMESTER

William Henry, son of Maria Louise Collier and James Warren Edmester, was born at 2 P.M. on August 22, 1862. William was married on October 12, 1888, to Maria Ann Rice, who is now living in Belmont, Massachusetts.

For a while the Edmesters lived in an apartment under that of my grandmother Foster in Chelsea, Massachusetts, and the families were very friendly. Mr. Edmester was a travelling salesman for many years.

They had two daughters — Amy Louise, named after my sister, was born November 4, 1888, and Marguerite was born June 13, 1891. Amy was married to Harry Milton Lynde on June 28, 1911, and they had a daughter — Marguerite Estelle. After Harry's death, Amy married Frank Octave Bartel on March 23, 1923, and their son, Frank Octave, Jr., was born January 30, 1928. Their home is in Spartanburg, South Carolina. Mrs. Edmester's daughter Marguerite is unmarried. She is employed in Boston and lives with her mother at 36 Springfield Street, Belmont, Massachusetts.

Marguerite Estelle Lynde married Hansel Ketchie and their son, Robert Dalton, was born October 30, 1945. Robert Dalton Ketchie is one of the present great, great, great, great grandchildren of Thomas Tucker Collier and Harriet Merrick.

William Edmester died on November 22, 1942, and is buried in Central Cemetery, Beverly, Massachusetts, in the lot owned by William H. C. Rice. Mrs. Edmester's grandfather Rice invented the steel shank for shoes. Marguerite has told me that her father was very friendly with "Sid" Lawrence of Brooklyn, New York, and before his marriage they visited each other frequently.

WILLIE B. LAWRENCE

The Cypress Hills Cemetery records show this boy was buried October 2, 1866, age 6 yrs. 9 mo. in grave 11. He was buried in the Merrick D. Lawrence lot. This places his date of birth as in January, 1860. I have referred to him in the story of Sidney A. Lawrence. The initial "B" probably stands for Brown.

MERRICK PERCY LAWRENCE

Merrick Percy was a son of Annie and Sidney Lawrence. He was born in Brooklyn on February 13, 1863, according to an entry in the Lawrence Genealogy. I believe he was in the printing business in New York and that the stationery which he made was very beautiful. I understand that he went with a girl for years but was never married. I do not know her name. I believe that he had no contact with his sister "Effie" for many years and that he died in poor circumstances, but he was rather close with the Bakers and at one time was in partnership with one of them. He was buried on August 17, 1936, at the age of 72 years and 6 months, in the William H. Baker lot in Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York.

WILLIE E. LAWRENCE

The Cypress Hills Cemetery records show that Willie E. Lawrence was buried there in the Merrick D. Lawrence lot on July 10, 1866, age 11 months, grave 12. A genealogy entry states he was born on July 18, 1865, and died July 8, 1866, a son of Sidney. The initial "E" stands for Edward.

EUPHEMIA MARIA LAWRENCE MARTELLA

Euphemia, better known as "Effie", was born February 22, 1869, only daughter of Annie and Sidney H. Lawrence. I believe she was named for her aunt, Euphemia P. Core, who died March 29, 1914, aged seventy-nine, and was buried in the Martella lot at Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn. Effie was considered very beautiful. She had advantages in her early days which enabled her to dress well and act the part of a fashionable young lady. Certain members of the family have told me that "Effie's" appearance and manners were always held as an example to be followed by other girls in the family. Euphemia Core was related through an aunt with the Hammersteins of musical theater fame. Euphemia and her niece "Effie" would often dress up, hire a cab and drive up in style to the office of Oscar Hammerstein to get some good tickets.



"EFFIE" MARIA LAWRENCE
Charming.

On August 14, 1893, Effie married Arthur Martella, whose father was Benedict Martella, a Swiss born in the Italian section of Switzerland. He was a watch and clock maker by trade and lived at 199 Columbia St., Brooklyn, from 1870 to 1880, according to the Brooklyn Directory. He was later an interpreter in the City Courts. Arthur is also an expert watchmaker and can repair clocks today if called upon. He is now eighty-six and retired after fifty years as an accountant with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Some length of service, I'd say. Effie, who had been an invalid for twenty years, died on April 6, 1947, at the age of seventy-eight, and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn. Effie and Arthur, who had fifty-four

years of married life, are one of the few couples in the family to celebrate a Golden Wedding Anniversary.



"EFFIE" LAWRENCE and
ARTHUR MARTELLA
In the 1890's.

Effie and Arthur Martella had two sons — Austin B., born August 17, 1895, and Leroy, born June 2, 1908. The elder son was married on September 3, 1922, to Florence Murray, who was born January 13, 1904, and one of the several cases in the family history where the bride was under twenty. Austin is in the business of selling building supplies, especially those pertaining to foundations, I believe. I was interested to hear that in 1922 to 1923 he was at Deer Isle, Maine, supervising the selection of granite for the present New York City Court House for the George A. Fuller Company, since Deer Isle was the home of Elvira Adams Thurlow, first wife of

Charles Collier and mother of my father. Austin served with the United States Marines in World War I. They live in Rye, New York, at 319 Oakland Beach Avenue.

The Austin Martellas have two children — a son, Robert Austin Lawrence, born June 24, 1925, and Patricia A., born March 21, 1929. Robert served three years with the 5th Air Forces in World War II. He at twenty-four was married on August 27, 1949, to Janet Waring, twenty-two. They have recently had a son whose name is Robert Lawrence Martella, and who is one of the present great, great, great, great grandchildren of Harriet Merrick and Thomas Tucker Collier. I believe Robert Austin is now employed by the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company and that his present home is in Rye, New York. Patricia A., called "Pam" from her initials, was married on September 2, 1950, to Patrick Flanagan and their home is in Greenwich, Connecticut.

Leroy, thirteen years younger than Austin, was married on April 17, 1933, to Elizabeth Koch, both twenty-four. Their daughter Elizabeth was born September 3, 1934. They are called Betty and Betsey, to distinguish between mother and daughter. Leroy is employed by the J. P. Morgan Company of New York and lives at 15 Ash Lane, Valley Stream, New York.



"Effie" (in white blouse) with Arthur; also (left to right) Melenize,
Annie Hammerstein and Edith Baker.



PERCY BROWN LAWRENCE

ELWOOD LAWRENCE

Elwood, son of Sidney and Annie Lawrence, was born July 15, 1880, and died in infancy on September 24, 1881, age 1 year, 2 mo. and 9 days. He was buried in the Merrick D. Lawrence lot at Cypress Hills Cemetery in Brooklyn and his name is inscribed on the stone of his mother, Annie A. Lawrence, as follows:

"ANNIE A. LAWRENCE

died

July 29, 1894

Aged 52 years

And her sons

WILLIE and ELWOOD

LAWRENCE

WILLIAM B. LAWRENCE

This name appears on the chart under Merrick Lawrence, but it is an uncertain title for the child, a boy, was apparently stillborn. The baby was buried at Cypress Hills Cemetery on October 2, 1866, as shown by the cemetery record which states:

"Son of Merrick D. Lawrence, age 0 yrs. 0 mo. 0 days,
buried October 2, 1866, grave 10."

PERCY BROWN LAWRENCE

Percy, the eldest child of Merrick D. and Deborah E. Lawrence, was born in Brooklyn, New York, on October 15, 1868. He was married in 1892 to M. Nellie Brown, but was divorced in 1894.



Lt. Percy Lawrence who served in Cuba.

My mother wrote to one of the family probably about 1895, and said: "Percy came East on his wedding trip and was entertained by Abram's father. He didn't live with her long. I guess she was too gay." Well, enough glum ones were left after the panic of '93. The gay ones came with McKinley when the gold standard was reaffirmed in the '94 election. Perhaps Nellie was just a step ahead of the times.

Percy saw service in the Spanish American War with the rank of lieutenant. My brother recalls meeting him at that time in New York. Apparently Percy and my cousin Victor were the only members of the family who served in that war.

Percy had no children. He was in the lumber business for many years until his death on July 20, 1916. He was buried in the Merrick Lawrence lot at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

IDA ESTELLE LAWRENCE

Ida, better known to everyone as Estelle, was the eldest daughter of Merrick D. and Deborah E. Lawrence. She was born in Brooklyn on March 20, 1872. She was sometimes called "Estella", which she disliked. I believe when a boy, my father and I visited the Lawrence home at 79 Second Place, Brooklyn, staying overnight, and it is difficult for me to disassociate the two girls — Estelle and her sister Hariette, both of whom were very beautiful. I particularly recall being with the family in the living room the next morning, listening to Estelle play the piano with Hariette sitting by my side while the sun streamed in through the windows. It is little wonder that I have never forgotten this charming scene. My father continued his family association with the Brooklyn Lawrences for many years and my parents often visited them whenever the opportunity arose.

There was very little information concerning Estelle until I had the great pleasure of again meeting her sister Hariette. Until then all I could gather was a little here and there and a sentence from a letter written by Clara Canby to her Aunt Mary Ann Fraser in 1906, in which she wrote: "I understand that Ida is not married but she and her sister are very musical". Clara was correct because I have found that Estelle's musical career was a great success.



IDA ESTELLE LAWRENCE

Pensive

As a young lady she attended the Packer Institute of Brooklyn, New York, and later the Drew Ladies Seminary at Carmel, New York. Estelle had many advantages in her youth and her parents spared no expense in having her well groomed in the fashions of the day. She often had three dressmakers caring for her and it is known that she had five at one time. She was somewhat extravagant and whenever her mother suggested a certain dress for some occasion Estelle would often exclaim: "Oh! I wore that one last week."



IDA ESTELLE LAWRENCE

An operatic star with a beautiful contralto voice. She was the only member of the family to be on the stage.

Estelle and her sister Hariette were both proficient pianists. There were two pianos in their home and they would often play concertos and duos. Very often in the evening when they started to play, their neighbors would cease their work or reading, turn off their lights and say: "The Lawrence girls are going to play."

Estelle discovered that she could sing and so studied under Oscar Saenger, who developed her deep rich contralto voice. She wanted help to get into operatic work and asked her father to introduce her to Daniel Frohman and his brother, big playwrights and theatrical producers of the day. Merrick and the Frohman boys had all attended the same Sunday School when young. Her father refused to help her meet these men; perhaps he didn't approve of such a career for his daughter.

However, after her father's death Estelle soon attained her desire when she joined the Chicago Opera Company. Her favorite role for them was the gypsy in Verdi's "Rigoletto". She delighted her family by singing this role at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in 1915. Hariette informed me that Estelle wore her own beautiful Chinese silk shawl while singing her part in the opera, and when Hariette attended that performance she was more concerned that the shawl would not fall off than she was in hearing the music. There is a story connected with this beautiful shawl which is now owned by Hariette. As I have related, their mother was greatly interested in missionary work which brought her into contact with a missionary from China. This missionary had this shawl which is alike on both sides with its finely embroidered design of flowers in pastel colors. He claimed that many of the women who had embroidered the tiny stitches and intricate design on this shawl had gone blind. Estelle fell in love with this treasure and so it was given to her.

She was particularly friendly with Mrs. William Gottshall, the former Countess Von Rotgen and niece of Johannes Brahms. Estelle went to Europe with Countess Von Rotgen. She was well acquainted with many of the well known artists of the music world of the day. She was never married but she had the opportunity as she was engaged twice to men of means — Walter Roden and Alexander Paul. Some-

time in the 1890's I imagine that my mother was again at 79 Second Place in Brooklyn because she wrote a letter to Carrie Robinson, saying — "Ida, when I last saw her, was a very pretty girl. It looked then as if she would marry."

About the middle of the 1920's she suffered a stroke and was a pathetic invalid until her death. She died in Spring Valley, New York, on April 13, 1940, at the age of 68 years and 23 days. Estelle was buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery of Brooklyn, New York.

I have recently acquired a portrait in oil of Estelle which was painted by Laura Lee. It shows her great beauty with her dark eyes and high coloring. Laura said that she had great difficulty in getting Estelle to pose for her as she wouldn't sit still a minute.



ESTELLE LAWRENCE

Portrait painted by Laura Lee. Estelle was about eighteen and shows her dark hair, rosy cheeks and brown eyes. Laura said Estelle wouldn't sit still a minute to pose for her picture.

CHARLES BETTS LAWRENCE

Charles Betts, the third child of Merrick D. and Deborah E. Lawrence, was born in Brooklyn on December 16, 1876. It is said that he was the wit of his family, always quick to see the humor of things. Probably too much so at times as his father often sent him away from the dinner table to finish his meal with the cook in the kitchen. Undoubtedly he enjoyed himself there too.

Charles attended Commercial High School. Later he became manager of the Forrest Hills Tennis Club of Long Island and knew all the tennis champions of that period. He was married in 1900 to Louise Cumming Murphy. As early as 1901 he was listed in the Brooklyn Directory as Superintendent and living at 336A Decatur Street, the home of his father. In 1904 the Brooklyn Directory lists him in metal work with house at 134 St. Felix Street. Louise died March 7, 1945, and Charles died on May 14, 1947, age 71 yrs. 4 mo. 26 days. He was buried in the Merrick Lawrence lot at Cypress Hills Cemetery in Brooklyn, New York.

HENRY MERRICK LAWRENCE

Henry Merrick was the fourth child of Merrick D. and Deborah Lawrence and was born in Brooklyn, New York, on October 22, 1878. He was identified with B. Nichol & Company in the steel business. His residence was in Westwood, New Jersey, in a large house which he owned. I found him listed in a Brooklyn Directory of 1901 as a bookkeeper and living at his father's home on Decatur Street.

He was married in 1902 to Fanny Pittengerr and had no children. Fanny died in 1903. He was married again in 1905 to Anna Schulke and there were three children — Vera, Merrick and Richard. Richard is a bachelor and lives in the old family home in Westwood. Vera married H. Arrington and lives at 40 Mill Street, Westwood, New Jersey. They have three children — Richard James, age 16; Judith Ann, age 9; and Patricia Joyce, age 7. Henry's son Merrick married Gertrude Rupp and they have two children — Leigh, age 7, and Linda, age 2. Their home is in Jeffersonville, New York.

Henry Lawrence died March 24, 1932 and is buried in Westwood, New Jersey.



HENRY MERRICK LAWRENCE

HARIETTE CANBY LAWRENCE WILLIAMS

I have already mentioned something about Hariette in the story of her sister Estelle. Hariette, the second daughter of Merrick D. and Deborah E. Lawrence, was born in Brooklyn on December 17, 1881. She was named for her great grandmother Harriet Merrick Collier, but she used the spelling "Hariette". As a girl she was often called "Hattie" which she disliked and sometimes "Hat" which she hated. Hariette had all the advantages that her kind parents could give her. She had a happy girlhood, with her good will, her pony cart and many friends. She is overflowing with friendship and good nature, and no doubt inherited her parental characteristics.



HARIETTE CANBY LAWRENCE

An attractive young lady and
accomplished musician.

Hariette was gifted musically. She studied piano at Steinway Hall, the William Mason method, also piano ornamentation under Eugene Heffly at Carnegie Hall. Song-writing is a hobby of hers. As previously stated she engaged in two piano work with her talented sister Estelle. As Hariette and her sister became more interested in music, they were often taken to many of the best concerts in New York City. It was their Aunt Rachel who often kept the two girls in line.

Hariette told me that she often went to her father's shipyard, particularly on those occasions when there was to be a special launching. When she was about ten, she recalls the time Helen Gould, of the famous Gould family, was there to christen a hospital ship. Hariette watched the ceremony from a window in her father's office. She noticed a rip in the coat of the great Helen Gould, which greatly surprised her since she was never allowed to appear in public with so much as a tiny hole in the heel of her stocking.

On June 3, 1911, Hariette was married to Alan Bruce Williams in New York City's famous Little Church Around the Corner. Her husband was born in Jamaica, British West Indies, and his ancestry can be traced back many years in England. He is now retired from his work as auditor with the American Water Works Company.



Historic silver box formerly owned by Lord Clive of India, and referred to in the story about Merrick D. Lawrence. Also the beautiful shawl once owned by Estelle Lawrence.

Their home is at 30 Clinton Avenue, Ridgewood, New Jersey. They had an only son — Bruce Keith, born March 18, 1913. His wife is the former Ruth Colbert and they have five boys — Mark Lewin, born March 26, 1939; Duncan Bruce, born June 27, 1940; James Keith, born March 10, 1942; Craig Alan, born October 24, 1944, and Geoffrey, born April 10, 1948. Their home is in Ramsey, New Jersey. Keith was in the import and export business until recently.

Since living in Ridgewood, New Jersey, Hariette has appeared many times at the Ridgewood Woman's Club for the music department. She is a composer of music for the piano and in

this respect has followed the talent of my aunt Anna Collier Lee. I have a copy of a Guild Song, a two-part or unison song, which she wrote and gave to me, after playing it for my wife and self on our recent visit to her home. She also played from memory a very difficult and lengthy solo from a concerto which she always played whenever asked to do so, because as she explains it, it is not often played and therefore not too well known, so if a slight error is made it is not easily detected. She is also somewhat of a lecturer, having given two lectures at The Woman's Club on the Italian Renaissance and a discourse on the Yosemite Valley. About 1940 Mayor LaGuardia offered \$1,000. for a song about New York City. Hariette entered the contest but for some unknown reason none were selected. The words in the style of an Irish waltz follow:

"Mid rivers and bridges and islands galore
Lies New York City, the town we adore
There's Brooklyn and Bronx and Richmond and Queens
But none can compare to Manhattan it seems.
Could old Henry Hudson return for one night
Just fancy his plumes on a Hindenburg flight,
Or merry John Cabot with jewels apeck
Parading around on Queen Mary's top deck.

Chorus:

Oh New York's the crossroad where all the world meets
'Tis there we linger our old friends to greet
Of all the Towns North, East and West
New York's the town we love best.

Oh visit the Zoo, the market place too,
The towers, the tunnels you'll love to ride through
The Empire State now stays open till late
And if you climb that you'll have much to relate
Then stroll on the Avenue at evening time
And visit cathedrals they're simply divine
Far places we leave to sail into port
For who could forego old gay New York?

Chorus, etc."

Hariette wrote the Jubilee Song for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the American Federation of Women's Clubs held in Atlantic City, New Jersey. The words of this song written about 1930 are quoted:

"America, thy women hail thee from far and wide,
In tribute we will ever sing, In God we shall abide
Come all, oh tarry not, the jubilee is on
For some we loved so long ago will still be in our throng
Storms and shadows gather o'er from north to south
From shore to shore
Wave a torch of truth and light and conquer without strife
Love of God it must be sought, then race and creed will
count for naught
This the goal we hope to find for all mankind.

Chorus:

Come all and celebrate this golden jubilee, We must unite
Press on with might to keep our country free
Falter not but carry on, 'tis ours to hold, to sway
The happiness of those to come that follow in our day.

Oh Federation dear to us we rally round our Board
We meet and greet old faces, sweet old scenes we have adored
By Atlantic's briny way we'll toast our fifty years
We'll cut the cake and celebrate with joy and many cheers
Onward, then with faith renewed we take our homeward way
Pledged by will and honor bound to bring a happier day
Love and courage come to us to stem the tide of the unjust
Greed and hate shall fade away
If in God we place our trust.

Chorus:

Come all and celebrate this Golden Jubilee
We must unite, press on with might
To keep our country free
Follow on, the night is long, the day with joy will dawn
Let voices ring when we shall sing
This Federation song."

Hariette, a gracious hostess, entertained Dorothy and me twice for luncheon on our recent visit at her home. On one occasion our lunch was served on Chelsea china plates circa 1822 which belonged to her great grandmother. Among the many interesting objects which she showed to us, were a silver cup engraved with the name of Harriet Merrick Canby; the silver box which once belonged to Lord Clive and eventually to her father; also the beautiful Chinese silk shawl which her sister wore for her role in "Riggoletto"; work such as this is not found today. She recalled the visit by my brother Forrest to her home, and his playing the violin to the accompaniment of her sister Estelle. She was particularly struck by the false thumb which he wore over his injured left thumb while playing the violin. When I spoke of this to Forrest recently, he stated that he tried all sorts of things in those days to help him play the violin.

In closing I shall quote the lyrics from a song which Hariette composed, as follows:

"Church of Christ we follow thee
Light-house on a stormy sea
Of doubt and stress beset with fear
Oh! help us Lord and be Thou near
Within thy walls we kneel to seek His peace
Without the tempest rages on
Dear Lord redeem this world of strife
When we shall be reborn
God of love we seek thy light
Shine thru us and be our guide
Thru the shadows Thou wilt lead
Triumphant souls now lost to sight
Church of Christ in Thee our hope is staid
In Thee let truth thy pow'r proclaim
Rise soldier be ye not dismayed
Then Heaven shall be regained."

Moderate & cantabile

Church of Christ

LYRICS AND MUSIC BY

HARRIETTE CANBY LAWRENCE WILLIAMS

Church of Christ we fol-low thee Light-shine on a storm-y sea of

doubt and dark-ness with fear Oh! Help us Lord and be Thou near — With —

in Thy words we find to see Thy face with-out the tempest rag-ing on

Oue Lord re-deem this world of sin When we shall be re-born —

"CHURCH OF CHRIST"

Lyrics and music by Harriette Canby Lawrence Williams.

God of love we seek thy light Shew thou us and be our guide

Thou the way Thou wilt lead Tri-um-phant and now lost to sight -

Christ of Christ in His love is dead In this let truth thy power pro-claim

Rise sold-ier be ye not dis-loyal Thou know-est what to re-join

FRANK MAYHEW BAKER

Frank, son of Laura Elvira and William H. Baker, was born in Brooklyn, New York, on March 19, 1862. He married a Helen Nimmo and had three children — Edith, Ralph and a stillborn who was buried May 13, 1892, at Cypress Hills Cemetery. I believe that he was a pressman at one time as I found him so listed in the Brooklyn Directories of 1896 and 1907. I have no record of his death and do not know where he was buried.

His son Ralph was married in 1920 to Melenize McGowan and they had an only daughter, Helen, who was born March 8, 1921. Ralph died in 1927. Melenize is now Mrs. John Massa and resides at 45 Park Avenue, Mt. Vernon, New York. She has the old Family Bible of Maria Lawrence which she has shown to me. Her daughter Helen was a WAC in World War II. She married Eugene ~~Cook~~ ^{Cooper} and has two sons — Eugene, over five years old, and Christopher John, who was born September 2, 1950. These two boys are great, great, great, great grandchildren of Thomas Tucker and Harriet Merrick Collier. Helen ~~Cook~~ ^{Cooper} lives in the same apartment building in which her mother lives, and I had an opportunity of meeting her recently when I visited her mother.



FRANK MAYHEW BAKER

Oldest of four boys from a fine family. He was about seventeen at time of picture.

Frank's daughter Edith lives at 485 Gramatan Avenue, Mt. Vernon, New York. She is married to Charles Hanne, who was a Major in World War II and was overseas for some time. He remained in Government Service upon his return to the United States. Edith Hanne had several interesting objects which had been her mother's; one was a figurine of Bristol China, representing the landed gentry dressed for one of the four seasons; this one was Autumn. This figurine had been brought to this country from England by our immigrant ancestors, Thomas Tucker and Harriet Merrick Collier, and therefore has a great deal of value sentimentally. The Hannes have no children.



1

2

3

4

"A MERRY GROUP"

Members of the family are:

1. Edith Baker
2. Austin Martello
3. Melenize
4. Ralph Baker

WILLIAM BUTLER BAKER

William Butler, son of William H. Baker and Laura Elvira, was born in Brooklyn on April 1, 1871. I believe he was in the plumbing business and living with his father at 221 South Ninth Street, as he was so listed in the Brooklyn Directories of 1901 and 1907. My brother, who met him about 1898, also claims this. I believe he was once engaged but never married. I understand that he was confined to the hospital with some trouble which he believed was incurable, so he jumped from the window of his hospital room. He was buried in the William H. Baker lot at Cypress Hills Cemetery in Brooklyn on February 18, 1915, age 43 yrs. 10 mo. 18 days.

WALTER LAWRENCE BAKER

Walter L., son of William H. Baker and Laura Elvira, was born in Brooklyn on September 14, 1879. He married Mary Vivering and they had a son William. In 1904 and 1907 I found that Walter was listed in the Brooklyn Directories as a clerk and living at 221 South Ninth Street. I have no other information as to his work. Walter died on September 20, 1946, and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery of Brooklyn, New York. His widow lives at 219 East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn.

His son William married a Nell Houseman who was in the airline service, a hostess I believe, and their home is in California. They have no children as far as I know.

ALBERT LEE BAKER

Albert Lee is the only living child of William H. Baker and Laura Elvira. I do not know when he was born. He married a Margaret Dunn and had two children — Raymond and Florence. I understand that Albert is an expert accountant and now attends to some of the Baker property. As far back as 1896 he was listed as a bookkeeper in the Brooklyn Directory and doubtless is very proficient in that field. In the early days he lived with his father at 128 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn. His present address is 1211 East 48th Street, Brooklyn, and I understand his daughter lives there too. I was disappointed that his illness prevented me from seeing him recently.

His son Raymond married a Catherine Heaviside and they have a son, Raymond Baker, Jr. Their home is in Virginia. His daughter Florence married R. M. Reed during the war, but this marriage was later annulled. They had a son, R. M. Reed, Jr.

VICTOR WELLINGTON COLLIER

Victor, only child of William and Carrie (or "Belle") Collier, was born in Chelsea, Massachusetts, on September 18, 1877. I believe his father had the same middle name of Wellington for the famous conqueror at Waterloo. Victor has seen service in war as his father had before him. He served on the U.S.S. PRAIRIE, and saw foreign service in Cuban waters during the Spanish American War.

Upon return to civilian life he worked for the National Shawmut Bank where his uncle Abram T. Collier was employed. Afterwards he headed the Milford National Bank of Milford, Massachusetts. He was later connected with an organization which made protective equipment for banks, industrial concerns and others who handled payrolls and other valuable merchandise.

Victor is a rugged individual and goes without a hat and overcoat in all kinds of weather when everyone else is shivering with the

cold. It has done him no harm as he is still extremely active. On September 18, 1900, his birthday, he was married to Florence Learned in Chelsea, Massachusetts. They had three children — William, Hilma and Elizabeth. Their home is in Hopedale, Massachusetts.

His son William, a bachelor, is employed in the Savings Bank in Hopedale, and lives with his parents. Hilma married Madison Goff and has three children — Stephanie, born May 29, 1937; Russell, born August 8, 1938, and Melanie, born November 5, 1945. Their home is in Hopedale. Mr. Goff, an employee of the Draper Corporation of that town, is responsible for the maintenance of about eight hundred of the houses owned by the Draper Company. Elizabeth is now Mrs. Holmes of Walpole, Massachusetts. Her husband is employed by the Bird & Sons Company of that city. They had a son, Collier Holmes, born June 13, 1929, and a daughter Joy born June 17, 1930. Their home is at 399 Common Street, Walpole, Massachusetts. Collier is in the service at the present time.

On Sunday, September 17, 1950, the Goffs had an At Home Party to celebrate the Golden Wedding Anniversary of Victor and Florence Collier. It was a day early, but was chosen so that more guests could attend. More than a hundred came from far and near to greet the guests of honor who received many flowers and appropriate gifts. It was a beautiful day and a Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary is an event not easily forgotten.

LAURA LEE

Laura, daughter of Daniel Webster and Anna Collier Lee, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, on March 17, 1867. She was named for Laura Baker, daughter of Maria Collier Lawrence.

Laura was an art student for four years at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, after which she continued her studies in Europe. She and a girl friend lived for a while with an elderly English couple in their home in Paris, France. Later they lived there in a room in the apartment of an American woman. In Paris Laura attended the Julian Academy where she studied under such artists as Bougereau, Fleury, Boulanger and Jules Lefebvre, all of whom generally started their students painting from live models. They would visit the Academy weekly to look over the students' work and criticize it. Ten years later she again went to France and England with her mother Anna and brother Ralph. After her father's death Laura and her mother sailed for Europe for a third time so that the young artist could do some painting in Italy.



LAURA LEE

Renowned as an artist of prominence.



ANNA LEE and CEDRIC

Painted by Laura Lee
and is at Chelsea Public
Library.

As an artist Laura was well known in Boston and the East where her paintings were often shown in both private and public exhibitions. Some of her paintings were also shown at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. Her paintings, both in oils and water colors, are excellent and her pastel work is superb. Laura continued to paint until she was about eighty years old at which time she was compelled to give it up due to eyestrain.

Among the many portraits which Laura painted in her earlier days were those of her mother Anna, her brother Ralph, grandfather Charles Collier and my sister Amy, besides many self-portraits. She also painted a picture of her cousin, Estelle Lawrence, which I now own. One of her self-portraits which has been shown in many contemporary art exhibitions is an excellent pastel. Several members of the Collier family have some of her many attractive paintings in their homes. Laura's paintings are so cheerful and warm that it is a pleasure to live with them.



LAURA LEE

In Grecian costume which she designed and made herself.



LAURA LEE

Self - portrait in pastel which hangs in Chelsea Public Library

There is a pastel self-portrait of Laura on view at the Chelsea Public Library which was purchased from her by the Institution, as well as some others which she gave to the Library. This self-portrait in pastel, dated 1893, is under glass. It is particularly outstanding and is beautifully done. It shows her about twenty-five, with her light blonde, short curly hair and light blue eyes. She is standing in front of an easel with her brush and palette, and wearing a chic blue velvet jacket with a pale blue artist's tie. Laura brought the material for this dress from Paris and she designed and made it herself. She has followed her mother's footsteps in becoming a brilliant and talented woman. She was an artist in the true

sense of the word for besides painting, Laura was also talented in the art of making jewelry, Batik and tooled leather work. For some years she was a member of the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts and was awarded the title of "Master Craftsman" for dyeing (Batik).

A few years ago some of the officials of the Chelsea Public Library, anxious to show their appreciation for her good will towards the Library, gave a Tea in Laura's honor, and when someone pinned an orchid on her, Laura replied: "This is just like a wedding only better, you don't get stuck with a man". This does not mean that she was a man-hater, quite the contrary, just indifferent. As a matter of fact there were several boy friends in Laura's life, but perhaps she had more real feeling for Mr. Johnes than for any of the others; nothing came of it, however, since she never married.

Laura, like her mother, was ahead of her time in dress reform. She wore her curly hair in a short bob years before other women considered cutting their hair. As a matter of fact this particular hair style actually did not become the vogue until after World War I. She was also the first woman to wear a brassiere long before manufacturers began to advertise this particular merchandise. At nineteen Laura shocked a great many people when she went swimming at Revere Beach in a one-piece bathing suit.



LAURA LEE in her studio costume.

She once owned a Pope bicycle (a man's "bike") for which Laura designed and made a special costume, a sort of bloomer or divided skirt. Her mother Anna wore the real Mrs. Bloomer costume. It is needless to say that Laura and the few who adopted this type of bicycle costume were roundly applauded by some and looked upon by others as "scandalous women". Laura wore "pants" (similar to "Turkish" trousers) not only for cycling but she designed some very striking ones for work in her studio and other places. She caused a commotion when she wore one of her bloomer costumes at the Chicago World's Fair. Clarence Darrow stopped her there and told her that she had attracted his attention because she was so "unsophisticated and unspoiled".



LAURA LEE
Strikingly beautiful.

Both Laura and her mother Anna were ardent workers for the Suffrage Movement. Laura is a fine woman with lovely features and is spritely and energetic today, in spite of her age. Laura is a splendid woman and should be looked up to by the next generation.



A BICYCLE GROUP OF THE 1890's

Ralph Lee and the Bloomer Girls — Priscilla Whitton, Etta Parker, Helen Chamberlain and Laura Lee.

CHARLES COLLIER LEE

Charles, the elder son of Anna Collier and Daniel Webster Lee, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, on September 16, 1868. His first marriage, at the age of twenty-three, was to Charlotte Marks on June 16, 1891, in Chelsea.

Cousin Charles had always worked in the newspaper field. He was with the Boston Transcript as assistant financial editor for many years, and later with the Boston Herald in a similar capacity. He was an expert chess player and was well known in that field, having taught this game for fifty years in several local clubs. Charles was also quite a yachtsman and was an officer of some yacht clubs to which he belonged.



CHARLES COLLIER LEE

Taken about seventeen. He became well known in the newspaper field and as an eminent chess player.

Charlotte Marks and Charles Lee had three children—Dorothy, Cedric and Russell. Dorothy was married to Daniel MacGillivray but is now separated and lives in Everett, Massachusetts, at the present time. They had two children — Daniel and Laura. Young Daniel, a graduate of M. I. T., is married to Eleanor Murphy and they have a daughter Diane. Daniel is an engineer for an automatic sprinkler company. Laura, a graduate of Wellesley, is married to Dr. Kuan Han Sun. They have two sons — Duke Americium Sun, born October 13, 1947, and Frank Lincoln Sun, born July 28, 1950. (Laura Lee has informed me that "Americium" means America and is the name of a recently discovered chemical.) They live in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania where Dr. Sun is a physicist in the nuclear laboratories of Westinghouse Manufacturing Company and he has been credited with many inventions. The two Sun boys are great, great, great, great grandsons of the immigrant ancestors Thomas Tucker and Harriet Merrick Collier.

Cedric, who lives in Wellesley, Massachusetts, is employed by A. W. Hastings & Company of Somerville, Massachusetts. He has no children and has never married again since his divorce. Russell is a bachelor. He is a talented pianist and is now working in a hospital.

Cousin Charles' first wife, Charlotte, died on November 25, 1936. Two years after her death, Charles, then seventy-eight years old, was married on December 4, 1938, to Jennie Featherstone. Charles had retired from his newspaper work a few years before his death on April 7, 1950. He is buried at Mt. Auburn Cemetery.

RALPH EVERETT LEE

The youngest son of Daniel Webster and Anna Collier Lee was born in Chelsea, Massachusetts, on January 16, 1876. As a boy, Ralph was very much interested in chemistry, mineralogy and similar subjects; and had a small laboratory built in the backyard for his experimental work. He was somewhat of a prankster; once after getting some of the boys into a creaky, haunted house, he told them ghost stories.

While at Chelsea High School, in the Declamation Contest, he won first prize against contestants from seven other Massachusetts high schools. Forrest Collier conducted the orchestra at this affair which was given at the Academy of Music in Chelsea.

Ralph attended Worcester Academy, to which he presented his fine mineral collection. He entered Harvard College, Class of 1901, but left to go to Europe with his mother and sister. He lived part of the time with a French family to master the language more thoroughly. After his return from Europe he entered Harvard Medical School and was graduated in 1904, passing the State Board Examinations the same year. He worked in several Boston hospitals and was House Officer in the Pathological Department of the Boston City Hospital.

After trying general practice for a while in Milton, Massachusetts, he accepted a position as assistant in a sanatorium in Paterson, New Jersey. He closed this episode by accompanying a wealthy patient on a recuperative trip to the West Indies. The life on board ship seemed attractive and Ralph secured a position as surgeon with the Quebec Steamship Co., Ltd., and during the several trips through the West Indies, with the aid of the first mate, he learned celestial navigation.



DR. RALPH EVERETT LEE

A brilliant man with an analytic mind.

While the experience was delightful, the future seemed too limited; so Ralph took the Civil Service Examinations, and was accepted as assistant chemist in the Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry in Washington, D. C. He was soon put in charge of the Fermentation Laboratory, directly under Dr. Harvey W. Wiley of Pure Food Law fame, the Chief of the Bureau. "At last," said Ralph, "I have gotten into my stride." In 1910, at the age of thirty-four, he met and married Winifred Hyde, daughter of Emily and John Hyde, first editor of the National Geographic Magazine and Statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture.

A substantial offer from a small yeast company seemed advantageous and Ralph left the Department to become Chief Chemist of the Corby Yeast Company of Washington, D. C. In this position he gained a wide reputation, and in 1915 the Fleischmann Company asked him to join them, and take charge of their research laboratory located at their largest factory in Peekskill, New York.

When the United States entered the First World War, Ralph was made Technical Director of Manufacture, in charge of the company factories which kept him travelling for the "duration". At the end of the war he was made Director of the Department of Applied Research, in which his versatility was utilized to the utmost for the next twenty-two years. Besides handling a voluminous correspondence of a technical nature, he placed research grants in many universities, was scientific advisor to several departments; and travelled in Europe, to discuss the progress of foreign vitamin research with chemists of England, Germany and France. His broadcasts on the Rudy Vallee program on the importance of yeast vitamins, and later the Chase & Sanborn coffee broadcasts with Eddie Cantor, will be remembered. I have heard he received over a hundred dollars a minute for these coffee broadcasts, but as Ralph ruefully said: "A good rate of pay, but alas, only one minute a week".

Ralph played a somewhat important role in the nation-wide adoption of vitamin enriched bread. He spoke before Bakers' Conventions all over the country, explaining the advantages of this national program; in Hollywood he produced a documentary film on the subject, telling the thrilling story of the discovery of the vitamins, the synthesis of Vitamin B1 and how their use in bread came about. This dramatic picture, "The Modest Miracle" has been seen by over 8,500,000 people, and is now being shown in schools and colleges.

Ralph retired in 1942 and is enjoying his many interests at his home on Long Island. He has two sons, Everett Hyde and John Hyde. Everett is married to Joan Marrone and has two children — Geraldine Nancy and Richard Everett. They live in Douglaston, New York. He is employed by Standard Brands of New York. John is married to Ruth Price of Elgin, Illinois; they have no children, and are at present living in Lewiston, Maine.

Ralph is proud to be a Fellow and charter member of the American Institute of Chemists. He is a life member of the New York Amateur Astronomers Association, having been elected Vice President for several years. At one time he was Commodore of the Yacht Squadron of the Douglaston Club on Long Island Sound; and a member of the Club Philatelique d'Egypt. His collection of Egyptian stamps is outstanding. He has been an active member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science since 1915.

FORREST FOSTER COLLIER

The first child of Abram Thurlow and Addie Isabel Collier was born in Chelsea, Massachusetts, on July 14, 1875. He attended the Chelsea public schools, was graduated from Harvard College with the Class of 1899, and from Harvard Law School in 1902.

During high school and college Forrest was active in many sports including football, baseball and hiking. He also enjoyed bicycling and made many long trips, including one from Chelsea, Massachusetts, to Deer Isle, Maine, a distance of some two hundred miles, on which occasion I accompanied him. He was a tennis player of more than average ability, having a court on the grounds in the rear of his home in Billerica, where he enjoyed many games with his family and friends. He is still called "Cap" by his old friends and I think he derived this name from the old-time thrillers written by "Cap" Collier in the 1880's. The name "Cap" has certainly stuck with him.



FORREST FOSTER COLLIER, SENIOR

Brother of the author and first lawyer in the family.
his son Abram is the second.

At the age of nine Forrest began the study of violin and developed considerable skill through the years. During his high school years he played with various orchestral groups, and while at Harvard College he revived the Pierian Sodality (the oldest musical organization of its kind in this country) and was its president for three years. During the past four winters he has played twice monthly with the Harvard Musical Association, and last winter (1949-50) resumed weekly lessons on the violin from his former teacher, Claude Fisher of Boston.

You might say that Forrest has never had the use of his left thumb — while living with his parents for a short while in grandfather Collier's home on Franklin Street, Forrest was fooling with the old-fashioned type of ice box which crushed his thumb and old Doctor Bean finished the job.

October 28, 1903, Forrest married Lucy Bryant Foster and the couple made their home in Billerica, Massachusetts. They had five children — Forrest Foster, Jr., born July 8, 1904, Dudley Foster, born January 13, 1906, Bryant Foster, born April 12, 1907, Janet, born May 28, 1908, and Abram Thurlow, 2nd, born October 26, 1913. Bryant died in infancy on June 6, 1908. There are eleven grandchildren at the present time.

Forrest is keenly interested in the civic affairs of Billerica and has been elected to many public offices, including Town Counsel, Vice President of Billerica Chamber of Commerce, Town Selectman and Chairman of Billerica Finance Committee. For many years he has been, and still is, a regular attendant of the First Church of Billerica, Unitarian, where he has held various offices of the Church Organization, and has contributed generously of his time and legal advice. During World War I he served as Chairman of the Legal Advisory Board for Billerica and during World War II he aided in the Selective Service.

In 1907 Forrest joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a Past Grand of Shawsheen Lodge. He is also a Past Master of Billerica Grange, P. of H., and a member of Thomas Talbot Lodge of Masons.

He has practised law since his graduation from Law School and for nearly fifty years maintained offices in both Boston and Billerica. He recently closed his office in Boston, but continues his legal work as well as a fire insurance business (which he has operated since 1917) from his Billerica office.

On August 20, 1947, his wife, Lucy Bryant, died in a Boston hospital and was buried in Billerica. Forrest was married to Edna T. Desrôchers of Boston on December 4, 1947.

Forrest's home in Billerica Center is situated on a two acre lot of land which is developed into beautiful formal gardens, largely through the efforts and ideas of his first wife, Lucy.

Like his father, Forrest has always been interested in family affairs. Members of the family seek his advice on their various problems, and he is never too busy nor too tired to give them his full attention. He has an unusually even disposition, never giving way to anger, and is perfectly calm in any crisis.

He has led a most active life and even now, in his middle seventies, he continues, like most stalwart New Englanders, to work without thought of leisure or retirement. Forrest has always been intolerant

of "cheap talk", poor judgment, and most of the irrationalities that persist in humans, but he doesn't show these feelings, or others, freely. He is not taciturn, but he holds himself to his own standard of not talking unless he has something to say.

His son Abram has told me that toward his children Forrest has always sought a fairness which he found somewhere between excessive indulgence or severity. To any child who wanted it he gave freely the cost of higher education, but when they finished they were wholly on their own. His children made their own major decisions. He never influenced them as to the kind of work they should do or whom they should marry. At the time Abram was preparing for college, he had written to about thirty colleges and universities for catalogues and when he asked his father's opinion, Forrest's reaction was quick and to the point — when he said: "You can go anywhere you wish, so long as it is Harvard or Tech!" All conversation stopped right there, as these places were obviously the top academic and scientific schools in the country.

Abram has also stated that "father has been loyal to his relatives and friends even to his own disadvantage. His loyalty to mother caused him to give up a political career in Chelsea — where he was alderman — so that they might live in Billerica. His loyalty to Bill , a local and somewhat unsavory politician, whose sister provided urgently needed help when mother was bearing one of us, also impaired his political strength in Billerica.

As with all men, father has had his share of disappointments, but he has faced them with an outward calm that must indicate inner repose. He has that solidity of character which often goes under the name of integrity." Abram quotes his father, who said: "The thing that interests me most about people in the family is the kind of people they were and are."

Forrest and his wife Lucy, daughter Janet and son Abram went to California in 1926 and to Europe in 1930.

With the help of his second wife Edna, Forrest has recently designed a holder for his violin which is strapped on his shoulder and around his waist, and which has been most helpful since he was handicapped by the loss of his left thumb. He now plays the violin for three hours without interruption or discomfort and his teacher says that he is playing better now than ever. For the past two Sundays he has played a violin solo at his church.

His son Foster married Emma Miller and is in the Foreign Loan Department of the Irving Trust Company Bank of New York City. They have two children — Forrest Foster, 2nd, and Ann Stewart and live in Chatham, New Jersey.

His son Dudley married Kathleen Hattersley and had two children — Robert Kilvington and Leslie. After his wife's death, he married Mary Kay of Hopedale, Massachusetts. Dudley is a power lighting engineer for the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company in Boston, and lives in Billerica, Massachusetts.

His daughter Janet married Richard G. Clark and they had three children — Richard, Louise and Allan. They reside in Brandon, Vermont, where Dick is manager of the Vermont office of the General Electric Company.

Abram married Eleanor Whitney and they had four children — Linda, Deborah, Joyce Hall and Charles Whitney Collier. Their home is in Wellesley, Massachusetts, where Abram is a member of the School Committee. "Abe", as he is called, has been in the legal department of the John Hancock Insurance Company of Boston, and on July 1, 1950, he was appointed 2nd Vice President in charge of Personnel of this company.

It comes to mind that Forrest was a walker of no mean ability. In his high school days walking races were listed among the sports of the day, and he entered many contests under his high school colors, as well as a few on the side regardless of colors. The object was to "heel and toe" in these races; if you did not get your heel down you would be disqualified and ruled off the track as a runner and not as a walker. Though Forrest won his share of races I often wondered if he did a little running when the referee was looking the other way.

ARTHUR LUKE COLLIER

I was born on September 7, 1879 in Chelsea, Massachusetts, the youngest son of Abram Thurlow and Addie Isabelle Collier, and named for Arthur Luke, a friend of my father and about whom I have written in my father's story. My education was obtained in the public schools of Chelsea. During my high school days I was captain of one of the two battalion companies and interested in athletics — tennis, sprinting and a member of the hockey and ice polo teams. After graduation from the Chelsea High School I enrolled in Massachusetts Institute of Technology in naval architecture but afterwards changed to engineering. I am a member of Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity. In 1902 I was graduated from M. I. T. with the degree of Mechanical Engineer.

All of my business life was with the United Shoe Machinery Corporation of Beverly, Massachusetts, where I was head of the Inspection Department. I was the first to use microscopic work in the treatment of steel at this plant and introduced a system of determining production and costs on the man-hour basis. I am a member of the Quarter Century Club of this company. After an active forty-three years with U. S. M. C. I retired from business in 1946 and my associates honored me with a dinner, presenting a large silver tray to me and a bouquet of flowers to my wife.

When I was twenty-five Marion Miller Field of Everett, Massachusetts, became my bride on June 1, 1904 in Chelsea. We had an only son, Thurlow, who never married. Marion died at the Beverly Hospital on August 19, 1937, and was buried in the family lot at Mt. Auburn Cemetery.

While a resident of Beverly, Massachusetts, I served for three years as a member of the School Committee. I am a member of First Parish Unitarian Church of Beverly; Budleigh Lodge of Masons; Tedesco Country Club of Marblehead; American Rock Garden Society; New England Historic Genealogical Society of Boston, Museum of Science, and First Iron Works Association. Since my retirement my hobbies have been rock gardening and gathering information for my book. I have always enjoyed travelling, having been to California, Canada and a few cruises to West Indies and Panama Canal. My wife and I have taken many auto trips to Canada and other places such as Williamsburg, Washington and New York.

When I was sixty-two I was married to my second wife, Avis Dorothy Ballou, of Providence, Rhode Island, on September 19, 1941, in Boston, Massachusetts. We have no children. Our home is in Marblehead, Massachusetts.

As far back as I can recall, until after my graduation from high school at least, it was the custom of my family to spend our annual vacations at some summer resort. Therefore as a youth I was well acquainted with the Harvard Shakers and the "Down Easterners" of Deer Isle, Maine. It is said that the expression "Down East" was originated by skippers waiting whenever possible for a favorable wind so that they could "go down with the wind", thus we from Boston go "down East" to Maine or Halifax. In my youth I was impressed by the people from Deer Isle and the Shakers with their honesty, resourcefulness, cleverness and good nature. Recently while reading some of the history of the Harvard Shakers my thoughts strayed to those of Deer Isle since at both places were people connected with our family background, and that is how I came to write my *"Family Sketch"*.



ARTHUR LUKE COLLIER
Author of the "Family Sketch".

In the old days the trip to Deer Isle was made by boat, a side-wheeler of the Eastern Steamship Lines. Ordinarily it was an overnight trip to Rockland, Maine, but very often were held off Owl's Head Light due to thick morning fog which would delay docking. One summer three of us (Sam Orr, Forrest and I) rode our bicycles to Deer Isle, about two hundred miles. I believe it took us three and a half days to pedal over the hot sandy roads, stopping at Cape Neddick, Portland and Damariscotta as I recall. Mother made for each of us an oilcloth kit for our necessities which we strapped to the handlebars of our bikes, and despite their tightness plenty of dust seeped in. It was some bike ride, you may be sure. How many boys of the present day can brag of such a feat?

When a lad I recall my father often took me to the theater, to the Globe, about on the site of the present R. H. White Company, or to the Boston Theater with its huge stage, the largest in the country where spectacular shows could be staged adequately. Father knew the manager, Mr. Tompkins, and after a visit to him would always appear with a couple of good tickets. We would end these enjoyable evenings with a snack at Thompson's Spa with the big clock on the corner.

I was rather interested in boating in my early days. Simmons, a school chum, and I built a canvas covered craft in his third floor attic and we launched her by tackle out of the window. This was quite a stunt. She proved to be a pretty fair sailor, however. Her berth was near Slades Mill on the Revere Parkway, established in 1734 and one of the oldest tide mills in the United States. We sailed her in Chelsea Creek where the tanks of all the large oil companies are now located. This creek was also used as a training place in those days by the Millstreams, a well known local eight-oared shell crew.

In those days most of our swimming was in the Creek in suits provided by nature. Once I recall diving off Dizzy Bridge when there was quite a current and I thought I would drown when my head went under, but someone grabbed my hand when it came up. Lucky me!



AMY E. COLLIER

The picture used on the checks which travelled far and wide.

AMY EVELYN COLLIER PATTERSON

Amy, only daughter of Abram Thurlow and Addie Isabelle Collier, was born in Chelsea, Massachusetts, on August 24, 1881. She was graduated from Smith College with the Class of 1905 and then enrolled in a course at Simmons College.

On May 29, 1907, when she was twenty-six, Amy married James M. Patterson. They had three sons — John Stuart, Robert Collier and James MacDowell, Jr. Like her mother, Amy's home occupied most of her time. Amy died in Waban, Massachusetts, on November 13, 1940, and was buried in Mt. Auburn Cemetery.



AMY E. COLLIER

A Smith graduate, and sister of
the author.

Stuart was married to Louise Whipple on April 13, 1940, and they have two children—John Stuart, Jr., and Judith Ann. They live at 1125 Hillside Avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey, and Stuart is employed by the American Cyanamide Company.

Robert was married to Doris Carey on October 21, 1939. They have two daughters—Carol Amy and Bonnie Jean, and live at 10 Beverly Road, Newton Highlands, Mass. Robert is employed by the Simplex Wire Company of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

James Junior served in Signal Corps during World War II and upon his discharge from service, he married Barbara Carey, sister of his brother's wife, Doris. They were married on May 4, 1946, and have a daughter, Nancie Lee. Their home is at 727 Saw Mill Brook Parkway, Newton, Massachusetts. Jimmie's education was interrupted for the second time when he was recalled to service in November, 1950.

James Patterson, Senior, was married on May 4, 1944 to his second wife, Esther Howatt, a widow. He had been in the rubber business all of his life until 1947 when he retired as Production Manager of the Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company.



JACOB K. ROBINSON

Grandson of that outstanding ancestor,
Alfred Collier.

JACOB K. ROBINSON

Jacob K., the only child of Carrie Collier and Jacob Robinson, was born May 9, 1900. He is a grandson of Alfred Collier of Harvard Shaker fame.

Jacob is employed by the Long Island Railroad and rooms on Long Island near his business headquarters in Jamaica, but his family resides at 101 Watkins Avenue, Woodbury, New Jersey. I believe that his family will move to Long Island near his work, after his youngest daughter finishes training.

On January 26, 1920, Jacob married Caroline Vermeeren of Dutch ancestry. They had three daughters — Alice, born January 6, 1922; Ruth, born March 21, 1924; and Carolyn, born March 28, 1931. Alice is married to John Liggett and has two daughters — Jacqueline, born December 20, 1947, and Judith Robinson, born August 2, 1950. Ruth E. was married on July 2, 1949, to Lawrence J. Curran, and their daughter Ann Bernice was born November 22, 1950. Jacob's youngest daughter is finishing her schooling and is not married.

ALFRED WEBBER COLLIER

The son of Charles Collier of Evanston, Illinois, and grandson of Alfred Collier of Shaker Colony fame, was born February 19, 1910. On May 26, 1934, at the age of 24, he was married to Dorothy Lyle Dunlap. Their daughter, Lyle Elizabeth Collier, was born June 10, 1940. Alfred and his family reside at 815 Glendale Road, Glenview, Illinois.

Alfred is engaged in the marketing research line on LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, with classmates of Northwestern University.

Lyle Collier, descendant of Thomas Tucker and Harriet Collier, is the only girl in the fourth generation to have the name of Collier. The other girls with the surname of Collier, and all of the fifth generation, are — Ann of Chatham, New Jersey; Linda, Deborah and Joyce of Wellesley, Massachusetts; and Leslie of Billerica, Massachusetts,—the oldest, Linda, aged 11, and the youngest, Leslie, aged 5.

FRANK VICKERY

Frank, the eldest son of Geraldine Marshall and Rodney Vickery, was born in 1862. He married Emma Donovan of Worcester, Massachusetts, and had a son, Clifford, who has since died. Frank and his wife separated. He died in 1941 and was buried in the Vickery lot at Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

WALTER VICKERY

Walter, the younger son of Geraldine Marshall and Rodney Vickery, was born in 1865 in Antrim, New Hampshire. At about twelve years of age he was placed with some people on a farm. When he was twenty-one he left them to go to Boston, where he worked on the old horsecar lines and later went into the express business.

He was married twice. His first wife was Hattie Clark of Henniker, New Hampshire, and mother of his four children — Elmer, Earl, Leon and Mildred. After her death, he married Jennie Hildreth of Maine. In his later years he once again did some farming, and finally had a chicken business near Lowell until his retirement at the age of eighty. His present home is at 15 Sunset Avenue, Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

The following information about his family was obtained recently. His son Elmer married Inez Derby, and their only daughter, Ruth, married an Ohlson. Elmer's second wife is Evelyn Provost. Earl Clark married Eilene Roach, three children — Earl, Jr., Walter and Patricia. The two boys are married, no children, I believe. Earl resides in Ayer, Massachusetts.

Leon married Florence Booker; there were eight children. Norman Leon married Irene Kershaw, two children — Florence and William. Ellison Bartlett married Mary Bisey, three children — Ellison, Jr., James Russell and Ruth Mary. Marjorie Zelma married Joseph Lee, no children. Beverly Mildred married Henry Pestang, two children — Norbert Henry and Eric Lowell. Dorothy Jean married Olson, four children — Carroll Leroy, Marjorie Gale, Christine Elaine and Lawrence David. Russell William is married and has no children. Harold Reed is unmarried. Lawrence Walter died at the age of six months.

Mildred Estella, youngest of Walter's children, married Arthur Vaillancourt and had nine children. Donald Arthur married Doris Noonan, two children — Gloria and Leona. Robert married Vera Lawlor, one son — Robert, Jr. Eleanor Beryle married Edward Beamis, two sons. Shirley Ruth married Gerard Riley, no children. Clifford Paul, Roland, John Clark and Gerald Albert are not married. Richard died at the age of three years.

At the present time there are more children of the Vickery Group in the Sixth Generation of the family than in all the other groups collectively, due principally to the fact that Walter Vickery's birth was in 1865 and the large families born to his children.

The children of Walter Vickery were born in the following order:

Elmer William Vickery	September 6, 1889
Earle Clark Vickery	July 20, 1891
Leon Walter Vickery	June 21, 1893
Mildred Estelle Vickery	March 10, 1900

JAMES CHASE TUTTLE

James Chase, one of the twin sons of Benton Tuttle and Ann Elizabeth Marshall, was born in 1879. He was one of the first twins in the Collier family.

He married Dorothy Browne of Pownal, Maine, and had no children. James died in 1932 and was buried in the Tuttle lot at Pine Hill Cemetery, Hillsboro, New Hampshire.

ISAAC MILLS TUTTLE

Isaac Mills, one of the twin sons of Benton Tuttle and Ann Elizabeth Marshall, was born in 1879. He was one of the first twins in the Collier family. Isaac never married. He died in Concord, New Hampshire, on July 31, 1940, and was buried in the Tuttle lot at Pine Hill Cemetery, Hillsboro, New Hampshire.

ANNIE MAY MARSHALL

Annie May, daughter of Clara and Franklin Marshall, was born in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, on August 18, 1873. She lived only six years, as she died in Elmira, New York, on November 15, 1879, where she was buried.

GEORGE HENRY MARSHALL

George Henry, second child of Franklin and Clara Marshall, was born in Elmira, New York, on May 8, 1875. He was four years old when he died on November 17, 1879, and was buried in Elmira.

JOSEPHINE ESTELLA MARSHALL

Josephine Estella, third child of Clara and Franklin Marshall, was born in Elmira, New York, on May 30, 1877. She died shortly afterwards on July 25, 1877, and was buried in Elmira.

STEPHEN TUTTLE MARSHALL

Stephen Tuttle, the fourth child of Clara and Franklin Marshall, was born in Elmira, New York, on March 3, 1879. He was married to Gladys W. Hennessey on August 4, 1924, and adopted her son, J. Robert, who was given the name of Marshall. Although this boy has the name of Marshall, he is not a blood descendant of the immigrant Colliers from England.

Stephen was educated in a pharmaceutical college and is a registered pharmacist in Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He also attended Harvard Medical School. But with all this specialized training the educational field interested him more, and for many years he was the Superintendent of Schools of several towns around Farmington, Maine. He was instrumental in recording school facts and statistics which had not been done before in those towns. Unfortunately all of these records which he had compiled were destroyed in a disastrous school fire. Stephen Tuttle's home at present is at 7 Sylvan Street, Chelmsford, Massachusetts. His adopted son is an expert engineer with the Dumont radio and television company in New Jersey.

WILLIAM COLLIER MARSHALL

William Collier, fifth child of Clara and Franklin Marshall, was born in New Hampshire on March 20, 1881. He married Grace Ola Moody of Enfield, New Hampshire, on March 5, 1906. They had no children.

For twenty-three years he was employed in a box factory in Westboro, Massachusetts. He lives in Westboro and since 1937 has been the Superintendent of the cemeteries of that town.

ETHEL MAY MARSHALL NICHOLS

Ethel May, the sixth child of Clara and Franklin Marshall, was born at Westboro, Massachusetts, on November 2, 1891. At sixteen she was married on January 1, 1908, to Frank G. Nichols, born in 1881 and no relation of her mother, Clara Nichols. They had four children, three of whom are now living. Their son, John C., was born and died in 1925.

Ethel's daughter Geraldine was born July 30, 1915, at Springfield, New Hampshire. She married Wesley Harold Bumford on June 23, 1940. They have purchased the old homestead in Hillsboro formerly owned by her great aunt and namesake, Geraldine Marshall Vickery, and where Ann Jemima Collier Marshall died in 1911. The Bumfords had a daughter Jerylin who died at birth on November 16, 1941, and a daughter Jerrylynne born May 9, 1949. During the World War II Wesley was in the Army stationed in Rome. Geraldine served with the WACs at Fort Myers and in the Pentagon Building in Washington, D. C., where she worked for the Military Intelligence Department.

The other daughter, Eva Marion, was born June 23, 1913, at Springfield, New Hampshire. She married William A. Woods on April 13, 1941, in Hillsboro, New Hampshire. They live in Bowdoin, Maine, near Brunswick. They have two children — William A. Woods II, born July 25, 1943, and Cheryl Ann, born August 26, 1946.



ETHEL MAY MARSHALL

The doll was made by her grandmother, Ann Jemima Collier Marshall.

Ethel's son, Frank Joseph, was born October 3, 1927, in Lebanon, New Hampshire. He lives with his parents in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, and works with his father. Ethel's husband, Frank Nichols, is caretaker of Pine Hill Cemetery in Hillsboro.



ETHEL MAY MARSHALL NICHOLS
Responsible for the history of the Marshall Family.

ISABELLE L. FRASER

The first child born to Emma and Charles Warren Fraser was Isabelle. The records of Newfields, New Hampshire, state:

"Born South Newmarket, New Hampshire (now Newfields), July 3, 1879, father Charles W. Fraser, mother Emma. Died at South Newmarket, September 19, 1891. Place of burial, Locust Grove Cemetery."

ALBERT VARNEY FRASER

Albert Varney was the third child of Charles Warren Fraser and his wife Emma, as their second child was a stillborn on August 12, 1881, at South Newmarket, New Hampshire. Albert was born in South Newmarket on February 15, 1884. The Fraser family seems to have lost track of him but at the last report he was working for the H. P. Hood Company in Quincy, Massachusetts.

CHARLES ALFRED FRASER

The fourth child of Charles Warren Fraser and his wife Emma was a Charles A. Fraser, and records from Newfields, New Hampshire, show the date of birth July 5, 1886, at South Newmarket, New Hampshire, now Newfields. He was in the Navy, served on the battleship VIRGINIA and died when about twenty-one. He was never married. I do not know when he was buried.

IDA HOWARD ADGURSON



IDA HOWARD
Very sagacious.

Ida, the first child of Carrie and Alvin J. Howard, was born in Newfields, New Hampshire, on November 19, 1882. Before marriage she was a bookkeeper for Boxcraft Company of Somerville, Massachusetts, and later as bookkeeper for Porter Market on Summer Street, Boston.

On January 16, 1931, she was married to Frank Adgurson, now an employee of the American Railway Express Company in the Boston & Maine Terminal, Boston. Part of the time Ida and Frank are engaged in buying property which they improve and then resell, and frequently change their residence for this reason. Her brother-in-law has often stated that he never knows whether or not he will find them in the same place on his next visit. Their present home is in Newton Junction, New Hampshire, and they have no children.

MAUDE HOWARD WRUCK

Maude, the second child of Carrie and Alvin J. Howard, was born November 17, 1884. She is married to Louis Wruck, an M.I.T. man, I believe. He is employed at the Foxboro Manufacturing Company and their home is at 8 Pond Street, Foxboro, Massachusetts. They had no children.

GEORGE E. AND JOHN HABER

These two boys were born to John Haber and his second wife Carrie, who was a sister of Adelaide, his first wife. They died in infancy and were buried in the Haber lot at Shawsheen Cemetery in Bedford, Massachusetts. John was born in 1899 and died that same year. George E. was born in 1896 and died in 1897.

ALFRED CLINTON ABBOTT

Alfred Clinton, first child of Henry Clinton Abbott and his wife, Ida Frances, was born in Somerville, Massachusetts, on October 21, 1889. He was married to Gertrude Crawford and later divorced. They had four sons — Richard Clinton, born July 20, 1914; James Crawford; and twins — John Fraser and William Francis, the second set descended from the Collier ancestors.



A. CLINTON ABBOTT
"Self-made".

Alfred Clinton has been employed by the Friend Baking Company for over thirty years and holds an important position there. He told me that as a young man my Aunt "Belle's" husband, William Collier, wanted to get him a job at the Boston Navy Yard as an apprentice but his decision was delayed and before he knew it he had had his eighteenth birthday and thus was ineligible to apply. This contact of William and "Belle" Collier again shows their interest in the affairs of the Fraser family. Alfred Clinton Abbott resides at the Kenmore Hotel in Boston.

His son Richard is married to Jeanette Bryant of Melrose, Massachusetts, and they have four children — Donald Clinton, born May 27, 1941; Jane Carolyn born July 3, 1944; Nancy Jean born February 3, 1946, and Barbara Ellen, born February 18, 1948. Richard graduated from Northeastern University, Class of 1937, and is Production Manager for Moore's Business Forms, Inc., of Niagara Falls, New York. They live at 2739 South Avenue in that city.

His son, James Crawford, was married in 1941 to Sonia Machuris in Cambridge, Massachusetts. She is a Russian by birth. James studied in Germany and is a graduate of Harvard Business College in 1938, with an M. A. in 1939 and a Ph.D. in 1941 in mathematics. He is a professor at Annapolis. Recently he attended the Mathematics Forum held at Harvard College where I understand he read a paper. They have no children.

One of the twins, John Fraser Abbott, married Eleanor Virgin in 1943. He served in World War II and at present is a refrigerator expert and services refrigeration trailers. He has two boys—Clifford, born May 31, 1947, and Kenneth, born April 30, 1949. His home is on Glen Avenue in Melrose, Massachusetts.

The other twin, William Francis Abbott, was married on April 30, 1945, to Rose Crowley. He is associated with the Walker Gordon Company. There are no children I believe.

WALTER O. ABBOTT

This boy, second child of Ida Frances and Henry Clinton Abbott, was born November 27, 1893. His life was short as he died in 1895 and was buried in Cambridge Cemetery in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

EVANGELINE CARRIE ABBOTT KENNY PHILLIPS

Evangeline, or "Eve" as she is called, was the third child of Ida Frances and Henry Clinton Abbott. She was born on May 9, 1894. Her first marriage was to John F. Kenny and they had an only son—John. After Mr. Kenny's death, Evangeline worked for a while as a demonstrator. Her second marriage was to Oscar Phillips, of Danish descent. Mr. Phillips was a Marine in World War I and is now employed in the plastic business in South Boston. They had no children. Their home is at 47 Perkins Street, Melrose, Massachusetts.



EVANGELINE ABBOTT

Happy disposition.

Her son, John Kenny, was a gunner in the Air Force in World War II. He is married and has a daughter, Sharron. At present he is employed in the Navy Yard in Boston.

Recently while talking with Evangeline on November 11, 1950, Armistice Day, our conversation drifted back to that day thirty-two years ago. Since many will have no conception of the happenings of that day it might be well to relate our personal experiences at that time. It seems that Evangeline and her sister were then employed by the Chandler Company of Boston. Evangeline was operating the elevator and when she heard that the war was over, she started the elevator and upon reaching the top she opened the door and cried out that the car was going down on its last trip as the war was over. She and her younger sister rushed for the street and finally after great difficulty, they arrived home. I re-

call that day at the shop in Beverly that the news spread like wildfire, the workmen left their machines and formed a large parade of about 1,000 and marched around the buildings. As no one wanted to work, the machines and shop were closed down for the day.



EVANGELINE ABBOTT and OSCAR PHILLIPS
A jolly couple.

IDA MAE ABBOTT GRIFFIN

Ida, the fourth child of Ida Frances and Henry Clinton Abbott, was born January 8, 1903, in Melrose, Massachusetts. She married William Griffin, who is a night pressman for the Boston Herald, where his father had also worked. They have an only daughter — Linda Mae, and their home is at 30 Oakland Street, Melrose.



IDA MAE ABBOTT GRIFFIN

Has the Collier look.



A FAMILY GROUP

(Left to right)

Standing—Forrest Foster Collier, Jr., Richard Clark,
Dudley Foster Collier.

Seated—Forrest Foster Collier, Sr., Forrest Foster
Collier, 3rd, Arthur L. Collier.

Center front, seated—Abram Thurlow Collier.



FORREST and ARTHUR COLLIER
Enjoying themselves at Billerica, Mass



Bottom row — Aunt "Annie" Lee, Ralph E. Lee, Forrest F. Collier, Lydia Donnell.

Second row — Florence Learned, Victor W. Collier, Arthur L. Collier.

Top row — Amy E. Collier, Aunt "Belle" Collier, Grandmother Foster, Addie I. Collier, Marion M. Field.

Photograph taken at South Weymouth, Mass., at the home of a Mr. Fogg, a Boston banker. Abram T. Collier and his family occupied this home for the summer of 1900.

GROUP IV
GREAT, GREAT GRANDCHILDREN
of the
IMMIGRANT ANCESTORS

Thomas Henry Collier Branch

Amy Edmester Bartel
Marguerite Edmester

Maria Collier Lawrence Branch

Austin Martella
Leroy Martella
Richard Lawrence
Merrick Lawrence
Vera Lawrence Arrington
Bruce Keith Williams
Ralph Baker
Edith Baker Hanne
Raymond Baker
Florence Baker Reed
William Baker

Charles Collier Branch

William Collier
Elizabeth Collier Homes
Hilma Collier Goff
Cedric Lee
Russell Lee
Dorothy Lee MacGillivray
John Lee
Everett Lee
Bryant Collier
Forrest Foster Collier, Jr.
Dudley Foster Collier
Janet Collier Clark
Abram Thurlow Collier
Thurlow Field Collier
John Stuart Patterson
Robert Collier Patterson
James M. Patterson, Jr.

Alfred Collier Branch

Alice Robinson Liggett
Ruth Robinson Curran
Carolyn Robinson
Lyle Beth Collier

Ann Jemima Collier Marshall Branch

Clifford Vickery
Elmer Vickery
Earl Vickery
Leon Vickery
Mildred Vickery Vaillancourt
Geraldine Nichols Bumford
Eva Nichols Woods
John C. Nichols
Frank Nichols

Mary Ann Collier Fraser Branch

Linda Mae Griffin
John Fraser Kenney
John Fraser Abbott
William Fraser Abbott
Richard C. Abbott
James C. Abbott.

GROUP V
GREAT, GREAT, GREAT GRANDCHILDREN
of the
IMMIGRANT ANCESTORS

Thomas Henry Collier Branch

Marguerite Estelle Lynde Ketchie
Frank Octave Bartel

Maria Collier Lawrence Branch

Robert Austin Martella
Patricia Martella Flanagan
Elizabeth Martella
Leigh Lawrence
Linda Lawrence
Judith Ann Arrington
Patricia Joyce Arrington
Robert James Arrington
Mack Lewin Williams
Duncan Bruce Williams
James Keith Williams
Craig Alan Williams
Geoffrey Williams
Helen Baker Cook Cooper
Raymond Baker, Jr.
F. M. Reed, Jr.
Lillian Baker.

Charles Collier Branch

Collier Holmes
Joy Holmes
Stephanie Goff
Russell Goff
Melanie Goff
Daniel MacGillivray
Laura MacGillivray Sun
Geraldine Nancy Lee
Richard Lee
Forrest Foster Collier, III
Ann Stewart Collier
Robert Kilvington Collier
Leslie Collier
Richard Clark
Louise Clark
Allan Clark
Linda Collier
Deborah Collier
Joyce Hall Collier
Charles Whitney Collier
John Stuart Patterson, Jr.
Judith Ann Patterson
Carol Amy Patterson
Bonnie Jean Patterson
Nancy Lee Patterson

Alfred Collier Branch

Jacqueline Liggett
Judith Robinson Liggett
Ann Bernice Curran

Ann Jemima Collier Marshall Branch

Jerylin Bumford
Jerryl Bumford
William A. Woods, Jr.
Cheryl Ann Woods
Ruth Vickery Ohlson
Earl Vickery, Jr.
Walter Vickery
Patricia Vickery
Norman L. Vickery
Ellison V. Vickery
Lawrence W. Vickery
Russell W. Vickery
Harold R. Vickery
Marjorie Z. Vickery Lee
Beverly Vickery ~~Pestang~~ Pestana
Dorothy J. Vickery Olsen
Donald A. Vaillancourt
Robert Vaillancourt
Clifford P. Vaillancourt
Richard Vaillancourt
Roland Vaillancourt
John Clarke Vaillancourt
Eleanor B. Vaillancourt Bernier
Shirley R. Vaillancourt Riley
Gerald Albert Vaillancourt

Mary Ann Collier Fraser Branch

Sharron Kenney
Clifford Abbott
Kenneth Abbott
Donald Abbott
Jane Abbott
Nancy Abbott
Barbara Abbott

CONCLUSION

As a conclusion of this "Sketch" I shall review a few statistical facts which can be obtained from the text. It would appear that the ancestors from England, Thomas and Harriet, sent some very good genes down the line as their own children (excepting two infant deaths which today's medical science might have prevented) had a mean average life of sixty-eight years with the oldest Mary Ann who lived to be eighty-six and Fanny died youngest at eighteen years, I do not know the cause. In other words, the Collier descendants have come from a rather healthy group on that side. Leading all the Collier descendants up to today is Harriet herself at ninety-four years. Another thing to be noticed is that three of the early group who lived the longest were the women who had the most children, namely Harriet, ninety-four; Mary Ann, eighty-six; and Ann Jemima, eighty-five; with ten, eleven or thirteen, and nine children respectively. Yet Ella Marshall French had no children and lived to be eighty-seven, and my cousin Laura, who never married, is now eighty-three, so nothing may be proved after all.

In Table I are given the names of the three oldest in each group or generation up to the present time. (L means living.)

TABLE I

Group I

Mary Ann Collier Fraser	86 years
Ann Jemima Collier Marshall	85 years
Charles Collier	74 years

Group II

Ella Marshall French	87 years
Franklin Pierce Marshall	86 years
James Alfred Fraser	83 years

Group III

Walter Vickery	85 years (L)
Laura Lee	83 years (L)
Charles Collier Lee	82 years

Table II shows the deaths by generation, in various age groupings and in percentage of the number in each group. (L means living.)

TABLE II

<i>Group</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Died</i> <i>-16 yrs.</i>	<i>Died</i> <i>16-50 yrs.</i>	<i>Died</i> <i>50-70 yrs.</i>	<i>Died</i> <i>Over 70 yrs.</i>
I	10	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	40.0%
II	36	19.4	22.2	25.0	33.3 (2L)
III	46	23.9	13.0 (3L)	30.4 (7L)	32.6 (8L)
IV	51	8.0	....	....	....
V	78	4.0*			

(* means to date.)

There are enough facts concerning the IV generation which will establish the early death percentage because that group is now rather well settled. One in the group is over sixty years, three are under ten years, and the rest are over twenty. The total in the group is fifty-one and is not likely to increase. As shown above the 8% is much better than anything shown in the previous groups with an average early age death of over 20% or one child in five. Many in

this IV generation are now in their late thirty's and forty's, so it seems that the reduction under the next heading could be well under the 13% shown for generation III which showed improvement itself. Probably better living, medical care and hospitalization have caused this very great change as well as the fact that smaller families can be given more individual care. Notice that the first group of eight to live, holds the record to date from fifty years upward or 60%.

Enough have been born in the V generation (78) to obtain a close figure for the early death percentage. I doubt if this figure of seventy-eight will go above ninety because, of the fifty-one fathers or mothers in group IV, thirty-seven are already married, almost all have children, leaving but fourteen left. Four of this number died in infancy. In the remaining ten, all but two are over twenty years of age. The figure to date is 4.0% of deaths. Compare that with the previous count.

Table III gives some further information of interest concerning the number of descendants to marry and the children born to each one. Total born into group IV might increase slightly and number in group V may go to ninety.

TABLE III

<i>Group</i>	<i>Total Born</i>	<i>Deaths under 16</i>	<i>Remainder</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Per Cent Married</i>	<i>Average Children</i>
I	10	2	8	8	100.0	4.5
II	36	7	29	21	73.0	2.2
III	46	11	35	29	82.0	1.8
IV	51	4	43	35	70.0	1.6
V	78	3	75	..	..	..

From 1823 to date there are twenty-two Collier descendants (up to Group IV) who have not married — fifteen men and seven women, with three of the latter girls still under thirteen years of age.

Table IV shows the average mean age attained by both men and women in the first three generations not counting infant deaths to six years as modern care has reduced that destruction. (L means living.)

TABLE IV

<i>Group</i>	<i>Number Men</i>	<i>Mean Age</i>	<i>Number Women</i>	<i>Mean Age</i>
I	3	61	5	72
II	15	68 (1L)	15	66 (1L)
III	23	71 (9L)	11	66 (7L)

Table V shows that there has been a predominance of males over females among the Collier descendants over the years down through the fifth generation. The trend seems to continue so far in the sixth generation with seven males and two females.

TABLE V

<i>Group</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
I	4	6
II	18	18
III	33	13
IV	41	10
V	38	40
VI	15*	8*

(* means to date.)

Table VI gives the names in each group of those who married the youngest and the oldest.

TABLE VI

Group I

Married Youngest

Mary Ann Collier, 16 yr. 9 mo.
Fanny Collier, 16 yr. 10 mo.
Ann Jemima Collier, 17 yr. 9 mo.

Married Oldest

Alfred Collier, 48 yrs.
Caroline Collier, 28 yrs.
Thomas Henry Collier, 23 yrs.

Group II

Laura Elvira Baker, 17 yr. 11 mo.
Geraldine E. Marshall, 18 yrs.
Maria Louise Collier, 19 yrs.

Ella Marshall, 31 yrs.
Charles Edwin Collier, 37 yrs.
Charles Warren Fraser, 31 yrs.

Group III

Ethel May Marshall, 16 yr. 1 mo.

Stephen Tuttle Marshall, 45 yrs.

(In the last group so many marriage dates are missing that I can only give the cases which I know to be the youngest and oldest, a brother and sister.)

TABLE VII

Table VII records those in the different groups who have celebrated a Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary.

Group I

John B. Fraser and Mary Ann Collier Fraser.
Sumner O. Marshall and Ann Jemima Collier Marshall

Group II

James Warren Edmester and Maria Louise Collier Edmester
Merrick David Lawrence and Deborah Brown Lawrence

Group III

Arthur Martella and Euphemia Maria Lawrence Martella
Victor Wellington Collier and Florence Learned Collier

Having been successful recently in tracing the Walter Vickery line, I am able to establish the following table:

TABLE VIII

First born in each Group or Generation

Group I	Thomas Henry Tucker Collier	.....	Dec. 20, 1813
Group II	Sidney Alonzo Lawrence	.....	June 10, 1837
Group III	Willie B. Lawrence	.....	Jan. 1860
Group IV	Amy Edmester Bartel	.....	Nov. 4, 1888
Group V	Marguerite Estelle Lynde Ketchie	....	June 16, 1912
Group VI	Florence Rachelle Vickery	.....	1935

TABLE IX

Table IX stands today with the following persons and is shown in the Collier Family branch to which they belong. Sixth Generation.

Thomas H. T. Collier

Robert Ketchie

Charles Collier

Diane MacGillivray

Duke Americium Sun

Frank Lincoln Sun

Maria Collier Lawrence

Eugene Cook

Christopher Cook | Cooper

Robert Lawrence Martella

Ann Jemima Collier Marshall

Florence Rachell Vickery

William Vickery

Ellison Vickery, Jr.

James Vickery

Ruth Vickery

Nobert Pestang Pestana

Eric Pestang

Caroll Ohlson

Marjorie Ohlson

Christine Ohlson

Lawrence Ohlson

Gloria Vaillancourt

Robert Vaillancourt, Jr.

Leona Vaillancourt

Two boys in Beamis Family

Bernier

Now as the sixth generation of Collier descendants starts on its way it is interesting to note that as of this moment a few of them can look back and visualize that memorable day of April 13, 1822, when Thomas Tucker Collier and Harriet stepped ashore at Long Wharf in Boston, Massachusetts. They would look upon those past one hundred and twenty-seven years as a colossal period. To go back to 1793 when Harriet was born one would have to build the generations up to seven at least. Yet in terms of human life note that two of the living descendants today are children of the immigrant Colliers' children, and but three human lives span a period of one hundred and fifty-seven years in these two cases; three human lives to within four years of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States on April 3, 1789; and the fall of the Bastille in Paris on July 14, 1789.

This "*Family Sketch*" reveals the fact that many in the older group honored their forebears by using their names for their children either as a first or second name. For example the English ancestors were Thomas Tucker Collier and his wife Harriet Merrick, as well as a brother, Henry Collier, who remained in England. We find the following names among the children of Thomas and Harriet —

Thomas Henry Tucker Collier married Maria Lilly
William Merrick Collier — died young
Harriet Merrick Collier — died young
 Maria Collier married William Brown Lawrence
 Charles Collier married Elvira Thurlow Raynes and Angelina Whittier
 Alfred Collier married Margaretta Thomas
 Ann Jemima Collier married Sumner Orvis Marshall
 Mary Ann Collier married John B. Fraser
 Fanny Collier married Thomas K. Williams
 Caroline Wallace Collier married John Canby

The tendency to reused names of forebears is shown among children born to group above, and I will also consider Capt. David Thurlow and Mercy, as:

<i>Maria Louise</i> Collier Edmester	<i>Carrie May</i> Robinson
<i>Charles Henry</i> Collier	<i>Carrie Maria</i> Fraser
<i>Charles Brown</i> Collier	<i>John Edward</i> Fraser
<i>Charles Warren</i> Fraser	<i>Merrick David</i> Lawrence
<i>Charles Edwin</i> Collier	<i>William Brown</i> Lawrence, Jr.
<i>James Alfred</i> Fraser	<i>Ann Elizabeth</i> Marshall Tuttle
<i>Mary Elizabeth</i> Fraser	<i>Eugene Orvis</i> Marshall
<i>Mary Ella</i> Marshall French	<i>Anna Elvira</i> Collier
<i>Mary Ann Cecelia</i> Fraser	<i>Laura Elvira</i> Lawrence
<i>Harriet Merrick</i> Canby	<i>Abram Thurlow</i> Collier
<i>Harriet Mercy</i> Collier	<i>George Henry</i> Fraser
<i>Harriet Lucy</i> Fraser	<i>Clara Collier</i> Canby

The next generation continued the practice, as:

<i>William Henry</i> Edmester	<i>Percy Brown</i> Lawrence
<i>Charles Betts</i> Lawrence	<i>George Henry</i> Marshall
<i>Charles Collier</i> Lee	<i>Harriette Canby</i> Lawrence
<i>Euphemia Maria</i> Lawrence	<i>Merrick Percy</i> Lawrence
<i>Henry Merrick</i> Lawrence	<i>Alfred Webber</i> Collier
<i>Alfred Clinton</i> Abbott	<i>Annie May</i> Marshall
<i>Willie Brown</i> Lawrence	<i>William Collier</i> Marshall
<i>Walter Lawrence</i> Baker	<i>John Haber</i>

The next or fourth generation falls off a great deal but in a few cases old Christian or surnames are used, as:

<i>John Fraser</i> Abbott	<i>Abram Thurlow</i> Collier
<i>Thurlow Field</i> Collier	<i>Robert Collier</i> Patterson
<i>Cedric Collier</i> Lee	

The fifth generation did as well as the fourth with old names, as:

Ann Stewart Collier	Collier Holmes
Charles Whitney Collier	Ann Bernece Curran
Robert Austin Laurence Martella	Laurence William Abbott
Laurence Walter Vickery	

The sixth generation has started to come, and out of seven born one carries an old name, as:

Robert Laurence Martella

Perhaps a use of the old names might be worth while for others to come, when in a quandary. Continuance of family names is a good custom, deserves attention, as there are some interesting characters among the ancestors with good solid names, who may be honored for courage, resourcefulness, talent and ability.

It is to be noted that certain family names will no longer be carried along except by bestowal. The name of Fraser has run out and that of Williams never got started. The names of Canby and Marshall will run out as there is no one now living to carry them on. I note that there is no one around to carry on the name of Lawrence. The old name of Collier seems likely to survive a while longer as there are three boys to carry it on, i.e. Forrest Foster Collier, III of Chatham, New Jersey, Robert Collier of Billerica, Massachusetts, and Charles Whitney Collier of Wellesley, Massachusetts. The names of French, Tuttle, Newcomb and Haber of the second generation have gone, and that of Edmester and Robinson will pass. Donald, Clifford and Kenneth Abbott should care for that name and Richard Lee may save the Lees. A Raymond and William Baker are alive, but I have been unable to find out about them or their families, if they have any.

I think the older folks were rather close and I believe they were interested in the good or ill fortune of each other. Quite a few corresponded frequently, went to see each other when possible and inquiries were made about those not near, while some help was given here and there. It was an interest which lasted for some time as I have shown how it went down to the third generation in the naming of children. With the fourth generation the past seems to be hazy, if not completely lost by many, and practically all contacts between groups have disappeared, which is natural enough for third, fourth and fifth cousins being far apart. I hope that this "*Family Sketch*" will help to revive that interest again. It would be a brighter day if all Collier descendants, when their paths cross, would stop for a friendly chat and let their thoughts return to their common ancestry.

I believe the "*Sketch*" has shown the significance of keeping vital records, especially dates of births, marriages, deaths, anniversaries and important events in the family. It was tremendously helpful while writing this book, to find such information in personal records. If at a later date someone wishes to continue further, such facts will be needed just as much. The "*Sketch*" shows how little of the past has been preserved. It is usual for old things to be discarded for new, but when there is evidence that these tangibles are closely connected with one's personal history, more thought should be given before discarding anything of value, which may later become a family treasure. It is well to keep something of the past for posterity.

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Leta Whitney (Whitney family information and photographs)
William Henry Harrison, Harvard, Mass. (Shaker Records & Alfred's Journal)
Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio (Records — Collier and Canby)
Woodlawn Cemetery, Everett, Mass. (Records — Foster)
Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass. (Records — Collier)
Cambridge Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass. (Records — Collier and Fraser)
Garden Cemetery, Chelsea, Mass. (Records — Breasha)
Middlesex County Court House, Cambridge, Mass. (Records)
Harvard Shaker Records (Book by Clara Endicott Sears)
Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass. (Old Shaker Records)
Boston State House (Records — Births, Deaths and Marriages)
Boston City Hall (Records — Births, Deaths and Marriages)
Chelsea City Hall (Records — Births, Deaths and Marriages)
Winchester City Hall (Records — Deaths)
Chelsea Public Library (Photographs of pictures donated by the Lees)
Fruitlands & Wayside Museums, Harvard, Mass. (Alfred Collier's Journal)
Worcester County Court House (Records)
Harry B. Canby, Dayton, Ohio (Report — Canbys of Ohio)
City Hall, Camden, N. J. (Records — Death)
Rhoda Robinson, Camden, N. J. (Sister-in-law of Carrie Robinson)
Margaret Hundley (Thurlow Family information)
Mrs. Jacob Robinson (Daughter-in-law of Carrie Robinson)
Maria Edmester (Collier family information)
Dorothy MacGillivray (Daniel Lee information, Music & Poems of Anna Lee)
Forrest F. Collier, Jr. (Family history information)
Austin B. Martella (Baker and Lawrence information)
LeRoy Martella (Baker and Lawrence information)
Edith Hanne (Baker and Lawrence information)
Melenize Massa (Baker and Lawrence information)
Gertrude Trundy Harper (Thurlow information)
Evangeline Philips (Fraser information)
Ida Mae Griffin (Fraser information)
Maude Wruck (Fraser information)
Ida Adgurson (Fraser information)
New England Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass. (Directories)
Cambridge Vital Statistics to 1850 (Family information)
New England Depository Library, Cambridge, Mass.
 (Information — Charlestown Female Seminary)
Charles Whitney (Information — Charlestown Female Seminary)
Rev. Wolcott Cutler (Information — Charlestown Female Seminary)
Ethel Marshall Nichols (Marshall information)
Stephen Tuttle Marshall (Marshall information)
Walter Vickery (Marshall information)
William Collier Marshall (Marshall information)
Harriette Williams (Lawrence information)
Shawsheen Cemetery, Bedford, Mass. (Records — Fraser)
Pine Hill Cemetery, Hillsboro, N. H. (Records — Marshall)
Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Records — Baker and Martella)
Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Records — Lawrence and Baker)
J. George Oppenheimer, Boston, Mass. (Picture of Old Fort Hill)
Charles E. Collier (Collier information)
Mrs. Stephen T. Marshall (Marshall information)
Mildred Vickery Vaillancourt (Marshall information)
Swedenborgian Church, Cincinnati (Canby information)

ADDENDUM

JOHN HARVARD STATUE

After suggestions made by Abram T. Collier to the Harvard authorities regarding conditions at John Harvard's grave, the following reply was received from the Secretary of the Corporation:

"Some time ago you dropped a note to the Provost of the University, pointing out that through the good offices of your uncle you had received and were turning over to him a photograph of the monument which marked the John Harvard grave in the old Charlestown burial ground.

Your letter raised some question as to whether Harvard might not appropriately do something to refurbish the monument which now looks somewhat dilapidated. I am glad to report that the Corporation have dispatched two responsible members of our engineering staff to Charlestown to inspect the monument. Their report should be at hand shortly, and I hope it may soon be possible to report that your suggestions have proved useful.

Thank you for writing as you did. You may expect to hear from us further.

(signed) DAVID W. BAILEY

February 12, 1951."

THOMAS AND HARRIET COLLIER

Recently I saw an obituary on Ann Jemima Collier Marshall which stated: "She was the daughter of Thomas Collier and Harriet Collier, who came to this country from Bristol, England. Thomas Collier established the first glass factory in New England at East Cambridge, Massachusetts" This is the first time I ever heard of this ancestor's connection with the glass industry. It is well known that he was a potter and his sons Thomas and Charles followed that line. Since he came to America in 1822 and left his family around 1831, it is rather odd that he had time to engage in both types of business. It may be that the reference concerns John Staniford, who was in the glass business, and who became the foster father of Jemima when she was four years old.

HARRIET MERRICK COLLIER

Old directories of Cincinnati, Ohio, revealed the presence of the Colliers in that town; in 1843 Mrs. Harriet Collier lived on Hopkins Street between Lime and Cutter, and in 1853 she lived at 451 West 7th Street. She was not listed in the few directories before 1843 nor after 1853. It would appear that she must have arrived in Cincinnati perhaps between 1840 to 1843, with two of her children — Caroline, about twelve, and Fanny, about fourteen. In 1854 she lived in Urbana, Ohio.

HARRIET MERRICK COLLIER

The clipping quoted below probably came from a Bellefontaine, Ohio, newspaper:

"COLLIER—Passed to the spiritual world at Bellefontaine, Ohio, February 25th, Mrs. Harriet M. Collier, at the advanced age of 94 years, 4 months and 2 days.

The following sketch, prepared by a member of her family, gives the leading features of Mrs. Collier's long and interesting life, and a very true estimate of her religious character: Harriet Merrick was born October 23d, 1793, in the city of Bristol, England. She was married to Thomas Tucker Collier, August 17th, 1812, and removed to the United States of America in 1822, arriving April 13th, after a perilous voyage of three months. She was

the mother of ten children. Widowed early, the entire charge of her family was devolved upon her, and never were children more devotedly and unselfishly cared for. Of her descendants, eighty-four in number, twenty-seven have preceded her to the spiritual world, fifty-seven remaining here. She became a receiver of the doctrines of the New-Jerusalem Church as taught by Emanuel Swedenborg, and was baptised in Cincinnati, by the Rev. T. O. Prescott, in 1846. April 1st, 1854, she became connected with the New-Church society in Urbana. The religion of her choice proved a support and comfort to her during the "length of days" granted her in this world. In it she possessed that strong faith which gave her a confidence and child-like trust that was truly beautiful. She took especial delight in the promises of the divine Word, and loved to have one read to her just before resigning herself to sleep. On the evening of Saturday, February 25th, 1888, she passed quietly, peacefully, beautifully away, simply ceasing to breathe. In her last hours she was frequently heard repeating passages from the holy Word. In reply to one who ministered to her, and who expressed joy that she had no mental anxiety to add to physical suffering, she earnestly said: 'I have no doubts.' To another friend she said: 'I am on the march, there will be no more crying or pain.' Eight years ago she selected the hymn, 'Only Waiting', to be sung or read at her funeral. She had also made every needful preparation for the last services." Humanly speaking, Mrs. Collier's old age was a typical one. Cheerful, bright, uplooking, these later years were full of the good uses that came not so much of *doing* as of *being*. Her very presence was the means of bringing to others much of wisdom and strength and support. The stately, gentle dignity, so fitting to her great age, was beautifully combined with the trustful innocence which is the grace of the little child, reminding us of the divine words, "The child shall die an hundred years old." The period during which she was 'only waiting' was certainly second in usefulness to no other period of her long life here. The funeral services were held in Bellefontaine, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John Canby, with whom she had for some years made her home, on the afternoon of February 28th, the Rev. W. H. Mayhew officiating. The Lutheran minister of the place, who had asked the privilege of participating in the service, also made remarks of a very kindly and thoroughly appreciative character. The interment took place at Spring Grove cemetery, Cincinnati, on the morning of February 29th, where burial services were conducted by the Rev. John Goddard."

HARRIET MERRICK COLLIER

While in Dayton, Ohio, in the spring of 1951, I talked with my friend and classmate, Harry B. Canby, who told me that his uncle Robert had lived next door to the Bellefontaine home of Caroline Collier Canby and Harry often visited there when a boy. He remembered the old lady, Harriet Merrick Collier, rocking in her chair on the piazza, and a canary in its cage usually hung nearby. He remarked that he always enjoyed hearing her English accent.

A record in the Swedenborgian Church of Cincinnati, Ohio, gives January 25, 1846, as the date Harriet was baptised into that faith, with the Rev. T. O. Prescott officiating.

THOMAS HENRY TUCKER COLLIER

Date of his death as July 12, 1849, was verified by a record of the Swedenborgian Church in Cincinnati, Ohio, which record refers to H. T. T. Collier, or Henry Thomas Tucker Collier.

MARIA COLLIER LAWRENCE

As previously stated I did not know what had prompted Harriet Merrick Collier to take her daughters Caroline and Fanny to Ohio

until I learned that Merrick D. Lawrence was born in Cincinnati. This placed Harriet's daughter Maria with her husband, William Brown Lawrence, in that city in 1839. Cincinnati Directories verified his presence in that location — in 1843 William B. Lawrence was listed as a tinner, with house at Laurel between John and Cutter; and in 1846 William B. Lawrence was listed as a coppersmith. The old directories listed several persons by the name of Lawrence in those early days; probably William B. Lawrence had relatives there which would account for his taking his family west. It may be that the Lawrences were instrumental in getting Harriet and her other two daughters there.

ALFRED COLLIER

I had been unable to locate the grave of Alfred Collier until the spring of 1951. Mrs. Jacob Robinson had told me that it was in the old Swedenborgian Cemetery in Upper Darby, a suburb of Philadelphia, and that is where I found it. The cemetery is on Sherbrook Boulevard at the top of a small rounded hill, a short distance off Marshall Road. It was an old church cemetery; the old church had been demolished with the exception of the foundation which still remained. In the early days the church had probably been all by itself on this little hill and was quite a picture with a few farms and green fields surrounding it. Time has changed all this! The district around the base of this hill is now thickly built up and a railroad track is nearby. The cemetery has been neglected, with many of the stones upset. The one marking Alfred's grave had been pulled from its foundation but lay face up. The inscription follows:



COLLIER

Alfred 1824-1884

Margaretta Thomas

1834-1885

Thomas

Edwin Atlee 1832-1901

Elizabeth Sleeper 1834-1918

Headstone at grave of Alfred Collier in the old Swedenborgian Cemetery in Upper Darby, Pennsylvania. Stone has been pushed off its pedestal.

Charles Edwin Collier told me that the name of Sleeper was a family name on his mother's side.



Photograph shows the foundation of the old Swedenborgian Church in Upper Darby cemetery. The inscription on the memorial stone reads:

"Lord who shall abide in thy tabernacle?
 He that walketh uprightly and worketh righteous
 and speaketh the truth in his heart." — Psalm XV 1.2.
 On this site stood from 1830 to 1913 the house of worship of the
 Delaware County Society of the New Jerusalem Church.
 Instituted in 1828.
 This tablet is set up as a memorial of the Society and its faithful
 members.
 To acknowledge a God, and not to do evil
 Because it is against God
 Are the two things by virtue of which
 Religion is religion.

Divine Providence No. 326

ALFRED COLLIER

Since Alfred had made at least one trip to Mt. Lebanon, the headquarters of the Shaker Society, I thought it might be interesting to visit the site of their village, and did so recently. The village is delightfully located among the hills east of Albany, New York, in Lebanon, and very close to the Massachusetts State Line. From the many dwellings, barns and other buildings, I could see that a sizable family had lived there. A stone barn and many of the other buildings were massive. The best preserved are now used by a school for boys called the Darrow School. Further up the road was the location of another but smaller Shaker Family.



Old enormous stone barn at Mt. Lebanon, N. Y. — Not used now.



Sturdy brick dwelling at Mt. Lebanon, N. Y. — Unoccupied today.



Well-built wooden dwelling, said to have served as first meeting house. Is used today as the home of the principal of the Darrow School.



The second meeting house built 1822 - 1824. Very interesting roof construction which is rounded or arched and no beam or strut can be seen inside. The building is used now as a "gym" for the boys.

A more comprehensive review of Alfred's Journal revealed these additional facts about him.

June 4, 1859

" we plant corn this afternoon it rained but it made no odds, we put it through."

(I think he put through everything that he undertook.)

Sabbath June 12, 1859 fair & pleasant

" and then I took a delightful step to view the works of Natures God in the woods and fields and though Art may embellish natures work in some degree still I love to behold nature as it is. I confess it has a bewiching loveliness about it that beggars description."

Jan. 1, 1860

At this time Alfred made a lengthy review of the activities and general condition of the Society. He notes the gradual decline in number of members and its fading strength, remarking: "but there is one thing that is sure I had rather have nothing than that which is worse than nothing."

(Yes he had been industrious and faithful, had worked hard for the good of the Family and its decline was the nothing he mentions—it would have been worse than nothing to him had he been shiftless and disloyal.)

Jan. 18, 1860 Cloudy all day

" we got one log out of the woods today, it was nearly 40 ft. long 2 ft. through, we were obliged to put on 6 yoke of oxen to draw it up the hill."

(Just picture this scene.)

Mar. 15, 1860

"It is 18 yrs. ago today since I took charge of the Farm."
(He was 19 yrs. old at that time. The Elders certainly trusted him.)

April 1, 1860 Sabbath

"I have been afflicted with a lame back. I took a sweat. I attended the meeting which by the way are not very violent in these days and they had never ought to have been in years that are past." (He may have referred to the ceremony of shaking.)

Sat June 30, 1860 Fair & very pleasant

" I went over this forenoon and put on the railings which I have been at work on at odd jobs for a few days past. I painted them and done the most thorough job that was ever done in that family."

(I have little doubt that it was so.)

July 4, 1860 Fair & some rain last night.

"All the hired men have gone off to celebrate the Independence of the United States. I went hoeing corn on the North Lot alone all day. It is just 30 years ago today since I spent the last 4th I ever enjoyed in Boston how little I thought then my head heaped in childish extacies of joy at the passing events of that lovely day I played under and climbed the Old Elm Tree which for ages has stood the Glory of the Common and pride of every Bostonian's heart which now has been mutilated by the storm of 29th of June last there was not a railroad in the state that was powered by steam. Now the State has become a regular gridiron with railroads and more than two thirds of the inhabitants of the earth have been swept off since that day and perhaps ere another 30 years have passed by I too shall be swept off no more to be numbered among the living but that thought does not fill me with sorrow for the most of those who set out with me on the Journey of life have one by one dropped from my side till but very few remain to tell of things that were"

Thurs. Dec. 6, 1860 Cloudy all day

"I sent one hand to draw off lumber to a place where it could be stacked up & two hands draw logs from the mill woods below the road. I helped Thomas butcher two cows today after that Daniel Myrick, Thomas Holden, A. Collier & E. Myrick, Betsy Hall, L. Graves, C. Mechan and Ellen Anthony had dinner together and had merry time. After that I went to drawing logs the sledging is good as could be asked for."

Wed. Jan. 16, 1861 Cloudy & some Stormy

"I did not do much but look over my things. Count that day lost whose low descending sun views from thy hand no worthy action done." (He was a man of action, if ever there was one.)

Fri. April 19, 1861 Fair

"I finish stacking up lumber at the mill and begin to turn some posts today the first blood was shed in the War by the Mass. troops at Baltimore who had fired at them just 86 years today since the first blood was shed in the Revolutionary War Massachusetts men first in the field. Hurrah!"

June 24, 1861 fair & warm

"I have one hand begin to dig in the side of the bank beyond the Square House where I intend to lay a bank wall there's a hand or two here drilling posts for the fence by the side of the road." (By order of the Elders this wall and the fence on both sides of the village were erected. I would presume the job was finished in the summer of 1861. The stone posts came from the ledge often referred to in Alfred's Journal. Trees from their woodlands were cut and hewed into rails.)

July 4, 1861 fair & very warm

"Independence. the hands all went off today I went down to the ledge with Elijah this forenoon I went over to the South Family & got my desk I made for Elder Graves & set up some grave stones with Elijah the weather intensely hot the mer insists on 100 in the shade."

Fri. 5th 1861 fair & very warm

"We hoe on the East Orchard we have two hands come to haying today the bank wall is going in today."

(This is the last entry in Alfred's Journal. The wall referred to can be seen in the picture of the Shaker Village. It was nicely made of heavy stones, and as I recall, it is in very good condition today.)

ALFRED COLLIER

Under the Shaker Record of April 30, 1847, I stated that the three sisters to visit him that day were probably Mary Ann, Ann Jemima and Caroline, but since my finding in Cincinnati this spring (1951) that the mother Harriet was there in the 1840's, and as I believe she was there when Fanny died in March 1847, then Maria must have been the third sister and not Caroline, who was without doubt with her mother in Ohio.

ANN JEMIMA COLLIER MARSHALL

From an obituary we note — "The funeral was conducted by Mr. Currier. Rev. Mr. Wallace rendered a feeling, sympathetic and comforting service and read one of Mrs. Marshall's favorite poems, 'Crossing the Bar'. Mrs. Marshall was a devoted mother and possessed a very amiable disposition, always looking on the bright side of life, with kind words for all. She had very liberal ideas and respect for all religions. To know her best was to love her best. One

of the best women that ever lived has crossed the bar." This same article tells us that she was born in East Cambridge and this is the first note I have seen which gives East Cambridge as the place of residence of the Collier Family in the 1820's; all other notes referred to Cambridge or Cambridgeport. As I have stated before I think East Cambridge was the early home of the family. Mrs. Marshall sang in the Methodist Church according to the clipping.

CHARLES H. COLLIER

According to Alfred Collier's Journal, Charles died on August 11, 1858, at half past ten A.M.; also on March 12, 1860, Alfred wrote "It is three years today since Henry was here, poor fellow." Therefore Charles left the Shaker Family on March 12, 1857, having been there seven and a half years, since he entered the Society on September 4, 1849.

WILLIAM W. COLLIER

In the year 1868 the Charlestown Directory lists William as boarding at 142 Bunker Hill Street.

ANNA COLLIER LEE

Upon inquiry at the Church of the New Jerusalem in Boston, it appears that Anna and Daniel Lee were married by a minister of that church.

Two of her books are in the Boston Public Library, the former donated by an Elizabeth Porter Gould, titled "Twelve Tribes of Israel", contained sixty-four pages, was printed in 1894; and the latter, a sixteen page book entitled "A New Harmony of the Gospel", was published in 1891 by E. P. Whitcomb of 383 Washington Street, Boston, and given to the library by an Allen A. Brown. I intend having photostatic copies made of them.

CHARLESTOWN FEMALE SEMINARY

The following pertinent facts about the Seminary are interesting. The building was eighty feet by thirty-six feet, Grecian style of architecture, with a large assembly room, chapel, trustees' room and a visitors' room. It was a two-story building having rooms for Philosophical Apparatus and recitations so that each class could retire with its teacher without being disturbed. There were one or more annual public examinations of the pupils and the boarding house on Austin Street accommodated ninety pupils. In 1842 the school had 136 students and in 1848 there were 160. If Anna was fifteen to eighteen when she attended there, the principal was Catherine Badger and her instructors in music were L. A. Darling, F. Howard and F. Zuchtman.

ABRAM THURLOW COLLIER

Once when someone told my father that he thought a certain preferred stock was very good since it seemed to be protected by very good earnings, father replied: "Well, if the preferred is so good, why not buy the common?" The common stock was probably kicking around because its dividends were meagre and this person wanted a present return. This anecdote shows that father could appreciate a hidden value and could visualize a better position by waiting a while.

Father's life interest was his financial work which he lived and talked even in his leisure time. With or without encouragement his subject of conversation always was finance. A special friend, a Mr. Smalley, had become very successful in the wholesale bottle business and he was as excited about bottles as Abram was about finance; consequently it was difficult to determine which one received the most pleasure whenever they met.

Occasionally father would look at the annual report of some company and say: "Well, let's see whether the surplus is good." Running down the report, he would say: "The cash takes care of itself; receivables, their customers pay up pretty well; inventories, about half of it is raw material, probably all right; property, they've charged off plenty — I know something about it and think the plants are in good condition; some notes out, but I guess they can take care of them", and thus would the report receive his approval.

Sometimes father would return home, after a rather shaky day in the stock market, and remark: "Well, I guess the 'boys' sweat a little today." He was referring to the speculators, particularly bettors, plenty of whom were on the "street" at the time when there were a great many illegitimate stockbrokers. Few stock certificates changed hands; one merely went in and bet against the house — "bucket shops." Nevertheless there was plenty of speculation among legitimate brokers in the days before S. E. C. regulations prevented such practice. In those days one could buy plenty on very little margin. I think father speculated once in a while himself. Once a very fine Steinway grand piano appeared in the Winchester home, causing remarks as to its expense, and father asserted: "Steel had paid for it." Later my sister and I each received a Steinway and I often wondered what paid for them; "steel" again, perhaps.

After a panic, men or political parties always spring up to straighten out the world and make things better for the common man. Arriving on the scene after the 1893 panic, William Jennings Bryan stated: "The country needed a bigger base for money", and ran for President on the bi-metallic program or sixteen to one, silver to gold, standard. Father saw this as a means of money depreciation only; a chance for those who got hurt to get out at the creditor's expense, and was delighted when McKinley, who ran on the gold standard, defeated Bryan. Although the panic occurred during the administration of President Grover Cleveland, whom Republicans were ready to blame, father always thought highly of him as a President, probably because Cleveland went to Wall Street, J. P. Morgan, for gold to bolster a shaky treasury. Father stated: "Well, they all go to Wall Street sooner or later, when they really have to straighten out a mess," or "Facts, let's get the facts and stop theorizing about it."

Recently I recalled having heard father say that he knew "Josie Mansfield", connected with the New York stage, but who became a celebrity for other reasons, having attained great notoriety as the "casus belli" in perhaps the most famous homicide case in New York, which will be explained later. Her birthplace is questionable, but appears to be in Massachusetts. At any rate Josie and her mother lived near the Colliers in Charlestown, Massachusetts. It is possible that the name of Charles H. Mansfield, a Boston fish dealer, with home at 8 Mystic Street, according to Charlestown Directories of 1856 to 1862, is connected with "Josie" in some way, and this address places Charles H. Mansfield almost next door to Charles Collier. The only Mansfield recorded in the Directory in those years left

Charlestown in 1862. "Josie's" mother frequently went out with men, and often told her daughter to do likewise; this advice was certainly followed. My grandmother Elvira always kept a spare place at her table for an unexpected visitor or poor unfortunate person. When she heard that "Josie's" mother was out, she would have the daughter in repeatedly for a good meal. In this way the girl became known to the family. Laura Lee's mother, Anna, knew her very well. I believe the girls were about the same age as both had been born in the 1840's. I have been told that when Anna Lee was in Paris, "Josie" Mansfield was also living there, and when "Josie" heard of Anna's sojourn at a hotel there, "Josie" called on Anna at the hotel.

The story which makes this acquaintance so interesting follows: "Josie" was no ordinary person. It is said that when she was about fifteen, she was with her father, a printer, in San Francisco, where he had gone. It is also said that she married an actor there and maybe that was the beginning of her stage work. In the late 1860's she was in New York apparently where she met "Jim" Fisk, a business associate of Jay Gould. Both men were ruthless speculators, among other things, wrecking the Erie Railroad for personal profit; and their attempt to corner the gold market brought on the Black Friday of September 24, 1869. Fisk supported and lavished money on "Josie" who occupied a sumptuous apartment on Twenty-fourth Street. Over the transfer of "Josie's" attention to "Ed" Stokes, a new associate of Fisk's, together with certain business altercations and law suits involving all three, Stokes shot Fisk on January 6, 1872, in the Grand Central Hotel. Fisk died and the news spread all over the country. Stokes served four years in Sing Sing Prison and after his release, took over the Hoffman House in New York City, famous especially for its barroom which he had decorated with paintings by Bouguereau, great nude painter of the day. "Josie" Mansfield went to Paris to learn singing, it is said, and returned to Boston about 1899. She returned to Paris and was practically forgotten until news of her death in 1931. She had a long life, had married a well-to-do Englishman by the name of Reade; died in poverty and obscurity, and was buried in Montparnasse Cemetery in France.

When quite young I recall going to New York with my father; we might have stayed at the Hoffman House but I am not sure. However, we did look into the barroom to peek at Bouguereau's work, which appeared to be that of a finished artist. Laura Lee told me that her father also took her there to see the paintings. As stated before, Bouguereau was one of the instructors whom Laura Lee had in Paris. Laura had a photograph of "Josie" Mansfield of which I have a copy, and recently at Harvard University I saw several other photos of "Josie". I have tried to ascertain where the Hoffman House paintings have gone. The Boston Art Museum did not know but the New York Metropolitan Museum advised that the famous painting of three girls bathing was owned by a private collector.

With further reference to Mr. Albert Wiggin mentioned as a co-worker with my father, it is interesting to know that he left the fine collection of prints and lithographs known as the Wiggin Collection to the Boston Public Library.

Referring to mother once more. I did not record her birthplace in Boston as I did not know. However a review recently of the Boston Directory of 1847, the year of her birth, her father, Joel E. Foster, was listed as a clerk with home at 2 Cotting Street, which must have been her birthplace in the West End, as I always understood it was.

ABRAM THURLOW COLLIER

The name of my father's great grandfather was Abraham, and according to the information on Captain David Thurlow's brothers and sisters in this Addendum, he also had a great uncle called Abraham.

THE THURLOWS

A recent review of data concerning United States Census of 1800 at Deer Isle revealed that in 1800 there were 1105 inhabitants. In 1790 there were 682 inhabitants. I noticed some names very familiar to older Thurlow descendants and referred to in this "*Sketch*", i.e., Thurlow, Colby, Trundy, Tyler and Raynes.

I was fortunate to find further interesting facts about the Thurlows after a trip to Deer Isle and the County Court House at Ellsworth, Maine. The first pertinent record concerning Crotch Island that I came across, was the sale on May 9, 1801, of one-third part of Crotch Island by David Coffin of Newburyport, Massachusetts, to Paul Thurlo of Newbury. I think this Paul was a brother of Captain David. You will recall in the history of William W. Collier, I stated that his wife was "a Coffin of Newburyport". A later record showed that on November 26, 1803, David Thurlow paid Thomas Colby \$230 for one-twelfth part of Crotch Island, and one-twelfth part of the mills and appurtenances, and one-twelfth part of all buildings and privileges of the island. The deed was signed by Thomas and Betsy Colby. I have previously mentioned that Thomas Colby was the first white child born in the town. No intermediate transactions were followed up, although I have read that Joseph Colby, Jr. sold out to Captain David when he went to Deer Isle, so Joseph Junior may have had holdings there too. It would seem that David Thurlow eventually acquired the entire island, because on July 6, 1840, he sold to Paul Thurlo for \$1,000. Crotch Island consisting of one hundred acres of land, buildings, etc., besides an island called George's Head (21 acres), and Bare Island (20 acres). I believe the Paul this time was his son, because his brother, the first Paul, died in 1834.

On January 18, 1842, Paul sold Crotch Island (100 acres) to Moody Thurlow. On July 6, 1881, Moody with Lydia N. Babbidge sold out to Wilmot Thurlow and Thomas Knowlton. Prior to Wilmot Thurlow, the signatures were recorded as David Thurlo, Mercy S. Thurlo, Paul Thurlo, and Moody Thurlo.

Another interesting record was the sale of Mark Island, at the entrance of Deer Island Thorofare, by David and Mercy S. Thurlo on December 30, 1856, to the United States Government for \$175. Mark Island light was established there.

A history of Deer Isle states that David Thurlow shipped fish to the West Indies in some of his vessels in exchange for groceries needed by the early settlers; also that the name of Captain was because of that rank in the militia. Also mentioned was the name of Nathan Raynes, as husband of David's daughter Elvira, who later became the wife of Charles Collier, my grandfather, which I have shown in my story. Previously I referred to her first husband as John Raynes, but it probably was Nathan.

While at Deer Isle this summer (1951) I met a David Thurlow who told me that he and his father had moved the bodies from the old cemetery on Crotch Island to Deer Isle. He also stated that

the site of the old Thurlow homestead was still there (on Crotch Island). We hired a boat to take us to the island and found the location of a foundation which in all probability was that of the old home. It was situated at the head of a mill pond, with some apple trees on the shore side, and nearby was a spring of pure water. Waste granite had been thrown around in front of it for tracks to the quarries but the ground evidently sloped sharply to the shore, as shown in the portrait painted by Laura Lee. My wife Dorothy took the picture shown here. The entrance to the pond has been partially



Apparent foundation of the old homestead of Capt. David Thurlow
on Crotch Island, Maine.

closed with waste rock. I was told that the granite company was checked from further disposal there of more rock because of certain mill rights which went with the pond. In my description of the map of Deer Isle and vicinity, I called the thoroughfare between Deer and Crotch Islands, the Fox Island Thoroughfare, whereas it should have been called Deer Island Thoroughfare. The first name pertains to the water between the islands of North Haven and Vinalhaven.



Shore line of the mill cove at Crotch Island, taken from site of old homestead
and hardly changed from years ago.



Entrance to the mill cove at Crotch Island which is gradually being closed with waste rock from the quarries.

No date of birth of Moody appears on the Thurlow Chart, but according to the headstone which reads 1812-1891, it was in 1812, but no month or day given. As his sister, my grandmother Elvira was born January 2, 1812, two children apparently were born within twelve months. I believe there was another similar case in the family. Along with this information about Moody, I obtained the dates of birth of Captain David Thurlow's brothers and sisters as follows:

Paul Thurlow	August 20, 1767
Lydia Thurlow	July 27, 1768
Eunice Thurlow	January 13, 1772
Capt. David Thurlow	October 18, 1774
Jeremiah Thurlow	September 27, 1778
Stephen Thurlow	January 17, 1781
Moody Thurlow	April 1, 1783
Abraham Thurlow	July 1, 1785

It is interesting to note that Captain David used several of the foregoing names for his own children; also that the family name has been spelt as Thurla, Thurlo and Thorla.

Somewhere recently I read that Crotch Island granite has been used in the construction of many important landmarks, such as Boston Art Museum; first story, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston; New York Municipal Court House; Brooklyn Post Office and Triborough Bridge, to name a few.

THE FOSTERS

Boston Directories for the years 1846 to 1850 list John Breasha as shipkeeper, house 8 Jackson Avenue. If the place of marriage of grandmother Foster to Joel in 1846 was at the home of her mother and stepfather, it was at this address.

The 1838 Boston Directory records Phebe Lamos Lang, widow, house 15 North Square, the same square in which is located the home of Paul Revere. Grandmother Foster and her sister must have lived there after their father's death, perhaps played in front of Revere's house. Grandmother Foster told me that she knew Jordan Store (present Jordan Marsh Company) when it was located on Hanover Street.

THE FOSTERS

Tablet on gate at Copps Hill Cemetery reads as follows:

Copps Hill Burial Ground

1659

Here were buried ministers

Increase Mather 1723

Cotton Mather 1728

Samuel Mather 1785

Andrew Eliot 1778

On these grounds were planted the British batteries which destroyed the Village of Charlestown during the Battle of Bunker Hill June 17, 1778.

The U. S. S. WASP

The WASP was the second naval vessel of that name; the first was a schooner of eight guns commissioned in 1775. The second WASP was originally designed as a brig but finally changed to a ship sloop with three masts. Built in the Washington Navy Yard she was launched on April 21, 1806, ordered to change to a ship sloop rig in January 1807 and commissioned in April 1807. The naval architect was Josiah Fox and his ideas were for a fast man-of-war. It is said that she was considered such throughout her career. After capture by the British ship POICTIERS she was refitted and taken into the Royal Navy as the PEACOCK, and in 1813 was lost off the Virginia Capes with all on board.

In "American Sailing Navy" by Howard I. Chapelle may be found a drawing of the original plan incorporating all the changes to convert the vessel from a brig to a ship sloop.

Approximate dimensions of the vessel were — length 105', beam 30', depth of hold 14', and tonnage 450. Incidentally, other vessels in the United States Navy to receive the name of WASP were a ship sloop built in 1813 with 18 guns and 510 tons; a chartered sloop on Lake Champlain in 1813; and the famed aircraft carrier of World War II.

HISTORY OF USS LANG (DD 399)

Veteran of ten operations, USS LANG was built by the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company at Kearny, New Jersey, where her keel was laid on 5 April 1937. At the launching ceremonies on 27 August 1938, Mrs. William D. Leahy, wife of Admiral Leahy, who was then Chief of Naval Operations, served as the ship's sponsor.

The ship was named after Seaman John Lang who was a seaman on board USS WASP in the engagement with H.B.M.S. FROLIC in the War of 1812.

Commissioned on 30 March 1939, USS LANG was ready for action at the outbreak of World War II, and operated with the British Fleet in the North Sea during 1942 while under the command of Commander E. A. Seay. The ship was also engaged in the Reinforcement of Malta when she escorted the aircraft carrier WASP in making runs to Malta to deliver "Spitfire" planes during April and May of 1942.

Transferring her activities to the Pacific in the later part of 1942, LANG took part in the Guadalcanal - Tulagi Landings of 7-9 August. The destroyer was again at Guadalcanal for the Capture and Defense of Guadalcanal on 23-24 January 1943.

In the New Georgia Group Operation, LANG took part in the Battle of Vella Gulf on 6 August 1943. The Marshall Islands Operation was next and the ship was in on the Occupation of Kwajalein and Majuro Atolls from 29 January until 8 February 1944.

The Asiatic-Pacific Raids were quick to follow with the destroyer LANG taking part in three phases: (1) Truk Attack, 16-17 February, (2) Marianas Attack, 21-22 February, (3) Palau, Yap, Ulithi, Woleai Raid, 30 March - 1 April.

By June 1944, the Marianas Operation was started. The destroyer threw her weight into the following five actions in this operation: (1) Capture and Occupation of Saipan, 11-24 June, (2) First Bonins Raid, 15-16 June, (3) Battle of the Philippine Sea, 19-20 June, (4) Capture and Occupation of Guam, 12 July to 15 August, (5) Palau, Yap, Ulithi Raid, 25-27 July.

The highly important Leyte Operation was next on the list and the ship was there for the Leyte Landings from 12-25 October 1944. The second big operation in the Philippines was the Luzon Operation during which "399" supported the Lingayen Gulf Landing from 4 to 18 January 1945.

The last and biggest completed operation of the war was at Okinawa and USS LANG was still in the thick of the fighting. From 1 May until 11 June, the ship actively participated in the Assault and Occupation of Okinawa Gunto.

Arriving back to the United States on 3 July 1945, USS LANG tied up at San Francisco, California, where she was decommissioned on 16 October 1945. After distinguishing herself in a long and gallant war career, the veteran destroyer was stricken from naval registry on 1 November 1945 and subsequently sold.

USS LANG (DD 399) earned one Battle Star on the European-African-Middle Eastern Area Service Medal for participating in the Reinforcement of Malta from 14 to 21 April 1942.

LANG also earned ten Battle Stars on the Asiatic-Pacific Area Service Medal for participation in the following operations:

- 1 Star/Leyte Operation
Leyte Landings — 10 October to 29 November 1944
- 1 Star/Luzon Operation
Lingayen Gulf Landing — 4-18 January 1945
- 1 Star/Okinawa Gunto Operation
Assault and Occupation of Okinawa Gunto — 24 March to 30 June 1945

- 1 Star/Capture and Defense of Guadalcanal — 10 August 1942 to 8 February 1943
- 1 Star/Guadalcanal-Tulagi Landings (including First Savo) — 7-9 August 1942
- 1 Star/New Georgia Group Operation
Vella Gulf Action — 6-7 August 1943
- 1 Star/Marshall Islands Operation
Occupation of Kwajalein and Majuro Atolls — 29 January to 8 February 1944
- 1 Star/Asiatic-Pacific Raids — 1944
Truk Attack — 16-17 February 1944
Marianas Attack — 21-22 February 1944
- 1 Star/Marianas Operation
Capture and Occupation of Saipan — 11 June to 10 August 1944
First Bonins Raid — 15-16 June 1944
Battle of Philippine Sea — 19-20 June 1944
Capture and Occupation of Guam — 12 July to 15 August 1944
Palau, Yap, Ulithi Raid — 25-27 July 1944
- 1 Star/Western New Guinea Operations
Morotai Landings — 11 September 1944 to 9 January 1945

STATISTICS

DISPLACEMENT	1,500 tons
LENGTH OVERALL	341 feet
BEAM	36 feet
SPEED	40 knots
ARMAMENT....	Four 5-inch .38 caliber dual purpose guns; Two twin 40 millimeter anti-aircraft batteries; Two 21-inch quintuple torpedo tube mounts.
	Prepared: August 1951

The foregoing information concerning USS LANG is from U. S. Naval Records in Washington, D. C.

CHARLES EDWIN COLLIER

He informed me that he was born in Rouseville, Pennsylvania, which is a few miles from Oil City. His office is at 122 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, and his home is on Lyons Street, Evanston, Illinois.

FRANKLIN PIERCE MARSHALL

Franklin Pierce, the fourteenth President of the United States, was elected in the fall of 1852 and served in office the full term 1853-1857. Franklin P. Marshall was born December 1, 1852.

MAY ELLA MARSHALL FRENCH

I was informed that Mr. Varga, a friend of the Frenchs', was in the drug business later in Boston; and that when he died he was buried in the Frenchs' lot in Lowell, Massachusetts, which I found to be true.

ADA EUGENIA MARSHALL NEWCOMB

A recent note states that she went to Boston when quite young; and that at the time of her death her home was in Orleans, Massachusetts.

CAROLINE COLLIER CANBY

According to Alfred Collier's Journal, Caroline was a resident of Urbana, Ohio, on January 15, 1860. As this was prior to her marriage to John Canby in September of that year, she was probably teaching in Urbana at that time. Her mother Harriet became connected with the New-Jerusalem Church in that city in 1854 when Caroline was about twenty-three years old, and probably they had lived there for some years.

HENRY MERRICK LAWRENCE

Henry Richard Lawrence was married on July 14, 1951, to Miss Judith Baiz of Oradell, New Jersey. The couple will live at #27 Terrace Drive, Westwood, New Jersey. Mr. Lawrence served in the navy in World War II and is employed by the United Fruit Company of New York.

It is reported that Merrick Lawrence of Jeffersonville, New York, is to move to Westwood, New Jersey.

HARIETTE CANBY LAWRENCE WILLIAMS

Hariette died at her home in Ridgewood, New Jersey on December 20, 1950, and was buried in the Lawrence family lot at Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York.

FRANK MAYHEW BAKER

The name of Reverend W. H. Mayhew in the clipping quoted for Harriet Merrick Collier on Page 214, may account for the middle name of Frank Baker.

It is reported that Mr. and Mrs. Hanne (Edith Baker) have moved to Shelbyville, Tennessee.

ARTHUR LUKE COLLIER

I recall going with my brother Forrest, his son Abram and a skipper, from Marblehead on the launch owned by the Rockmere Hotel to attend some of the last races being held at Newport, Rhode Island, for the America's Cup, at which time we probably saw the last great assemblage of the finest yachts, sail and power, ever seen in this country.

AMY E. COLLIER PATTERSON

On April 27, 1951, a son was born to James M. Patterson, Jr. and his wife Barbara, who has been named James M. Patterson, III. This baby adds one more to the fifth generation of the Charles Collier branch of the family.

CLINTON ABBOTT

On February 17, 1951, another son was born to John Fraser Abbott and his wife, and was named Lawrence William Abbott. This baby is another addition to the fifth generation and bears an old family name.

MAUDE HOWARD WRUCK

Maude died on January 10, 1951, and was buried in the Haber lot at Bedford, Massachusetts.

ALFRED WEBBER COLLIER

In the spring of 1951 Alfred entered the employment of the Baxter Laboratory at Glenview, Illinois.



Alfred W. Collier, wife Dorothy and daughter Lyle Elisabeth.

ELEANOR BREASHA WHITNEY

Myron Whitney, Jr. told me that his father served in the band during the Civil War and in addition to that work, members of the band acted as stretcher bearers, thus were under some fire.

Leta Whitney, widow of Eleanor's son William, told me that Eleanor was born in Chelsea. However, I noticed in the application for marriage which was made by Myron Whitney, that Eleanor's place of birth was given as Boston; and Myron recorded his vocation as "music teacher" in the application.

Under the story of the Fosters I stated that John Breasha was drowned, which is on record. Myron Whitney, Jr. told me that he understood that John had been murdered. It is possible that both incidents could have occurred.

Recently in Eugene Tompkins' "History of the Boston Theatre", I learned that Myron W. Whitney sang there many times. On January 23, 1879 for an Elks Benefit, he sang in a scene "Almost a Life" with Emily Rigl, Maude Granger, Tony Pastor and others. On April 14, 1879, in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pinafore", and it was from this company that the famous Boston Ideal Opera Company was formed, which in turn was succeeded by the Bostonians, the best organization of its kind which the country ever had. On February 28, 1881 with the Ideal Company he was again at the Boston Theatre for a three weeks' bill of operas, associated with Geraldine Ulmar and other celebrities. On April 19, 1886, he was with the lavishly outfitted American Opera Company; and was there again for two weeks with the National Opera Company with Emma Juch and others. This troupe had the largest ballet ever seen in Boston up to that time.

ETHEL MAY MARSHALL NICHOLS

The old homestead in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, where Ann Jemima Collier Marshall died, is now owned by Geraldine Bumford and her husband Wesley. It is located on so-called "Sulphur Hill", which name is due not to any sulphur having been found there but to the amount of profanity said to have been used by some of the early settlers there.

Recently I found that both Ethel Nichols and her father had written some poetry and shall quote a poem of each of them.

INSPIRATIONAL MESSAGE

Given through the Mediumship of Frank P. Marshall.

From my Spirit Brother to his Mother in Earth Life.

What magic in thy name,
That binds my soul to thee,
The ties have stronger grown,
Since my Spirit was set free.

And when in Spirit I try
To make my presence known to you,
It seems to me but yesterday,
I put on the Loyal Blue.

It was on that Autumn Morn,
I bid you be of good cheer,
I heard the tremor of your voice
And saw the falling tear.

I could face the deadly cannon,
I could see men die,
But the hardest struggle of my life,
Was to say to you "Good Bye."

I cannot forget that parting,
As I felt your last caress;
It was the language of the Soul,
That words cannot express.

And as I turned to leave you,
Something seemed to bid me stay,
I heard these words fall from your lips—
I hear them still, to-day,

"You know Mother never wished her Boy
To fill a soldier's grave,
But wherever Duty leads you on,
Be true, My Boy, be brave."

And as I rolled away, that day,
I knew it was your prayer,
It seemed to thrill my very soul
And float upon the air.

And so I joined that army grand,
That had felt war's leaden hail,
I did not know I was soon to join
Those Legions, Beyond the Veil.

But Fate had willed it so to be,
And under a Southern sky,
I wrapped my blanket around my form,
And then lay down to die.

And as my Spirit took its flight,
Through the realms of eternal space,
The first to greet me here in Love,
Was "Beautiful Spirit Grace".

I found here, no Sceptered Throne,
With gates and towers tall,
The Portals through which we enter here,
Are never closed at all.

'Tis Nature's Law that holds the keys
Of this eternal realm,
No other hand but hers can guide
The universal helm.

Although you laid my form away,
I still can come to you,
'Tis I, that move this hand to write —
The Boy that wore the blue.

And when you reach this golden shore,
And lay earth's burdens down,
A Soldier Boy shall deck thy brow,
With a Never Fading Crown

The following poem was written in "Sympathy" for a friend after the death of his mother:

I'M WITH YOU!

I'm with you in my thoughts to-day,
Though I may be unseen,
And my heart is filled with sadness
Of troubles that come between.

No words can express the feeling
Of tears the tale can tell,
Life isn't what it's seeming,
And *All* that is, Is Well

I'm with you in my thoughts to-night,
And as it really seems
Impossible to be with you,
I'll meet you in my dreams.

May peace of mind in this you find,
And in the future trust,
A soul, will ever journey on,
Tho' a hand be lost in dust.

Inspired and written by
ETHEL MARSHALL NICHOLS.

Nov. 8, 1926

Some other poems written by Franklin P. Marshall were: "Baby Ethel's Day" to his daughter born November 2, 1891; and an in-spiritual message "My Spirit Children"; among others was one called "Little Bud of Promise" about the son of his daughter Ethel who died at the age of four months.

THOMAS HENRY TUCKER COLLIER

The Cincinnati Directory of 1837 listed a Henry Collier, moulder. This shows the presence of this ancestor in that city at the time his sister, Maria Collier Lawrence, and family were there.

THE FOSTERS

In a recent interview with a Mr. Calder, Treasurer of the Society of the War of 1812, I mentioned that I had been unable to locate the grave of "Jack" Lang in the Copps Hill Burial Ground. He disclosed similar difficulty at the same cemetery but was able to clear it up after inspecting a book of burial records kept in the vaults of the City Clerk of Boston. He ascertained that in the early 1800's one could buy burial space in the tombs of others in some cases. He found that his ancestor Calder had been buried in the Vannever tomb, consequently no headstone for him. Since "Jack" Lang died in the dead of winter his burial possibly paralleled that of Calder. The exact place of "Jack" Lang's grave will remain a mystery to be solved later, if possible.

Membership in the Society of the War of 1812 is accessible to any male descendant of "Jack" Lang.

ALFRED COLLIER

I believe the proper name of the Shakers was "United Society of Believers". Another quotation of Mother Ann Lee's was: "You can never enter the Kingdom of God with hard feelings against anyone, for God is love; and if you love God, you will love one another." I also found that in 1890 the Harvard Shaker Society property was valued at \$22,610.

I was informed recently that General Lafayette once stayed in a dwelling which formerly stood on a knoll toward the left of the entrance to the South Shakers. The granite steps leading to the dwelling can still be seen.

In 1918 when the Shaker Society disbanded at Harvard, the property was all taken over by Fiske Warren, an advocate of Henry George's single tax plan. Mr. Warren carried the property along on some such plan until his death when his heirs made the sales to individuals.

LAURA LEE

Recently I saw a very fine painting called "Mother and Child" in the lobby of Keith Memorial Theater in Boston, which had been painted by the famous Bougereau, one of the instructors Laura had in Paris.

THE THURLOWS

Hosmer's "History of Deer Isle" contained a great deal of information concerning the Babbidge, Trundy and Tyler families, members of whom had married into the family of Captain David Thurlow. Also that John Raynes, Senior, had a son William (married Miriam Robinson) and a son Johnson (not married) besides the son John, Junior, referred to previously in this Addendum. John, Junior besides the son Joseph, had William, John, Benjamin, Ebenezer and four daughters; and Joseph, besides son Nathan, had sons John, Horatio and three daughters.

THE FOSTERS

Again I returned to the Registry Department of the City of Boston and induced the clerk to bring out the original record of John Lang's death, and noticed that the name was given as John L. Lang. I had not known of the middle initial when previously referring to him in the story and do not know what name it stands for. I noticed also that I had given his burial place as 50 Hull Street, which was in error, since I discovered that the number fifty stood for a tomb number, which was agreed to by the clerk. In a book "The Graveyards of Boston" by W. H. Whitmore, published in 1878, and containing information taken from Board of Health records concerning numerous matters pertaining to the Copp's Hill Burial Grounds, among which are the names of persons in whom the tombs are registered, I found that there were a set of tombs in the so-called "old cemetery" and a set in the "new cemetery". Tomb No. 50 in the "new cemetery" listed the names of Susan Richardson, Lydia Baker and Joel Richardson 1828. Tomb No. 50 in the "old cemetery" recorded the names of James Washburn and Daniel Ballard.

I visited Copp's Hill Burial Ground again. The so-called "new cemetery" is on the eastern end. The tomb markers where No. 50 is located seem to be on the side of the wall of what appears to be a school building. Very likely it may have been the old brick wall of the cemetery. I found No. 49 (Daniel Dickerson) and No. 50 and noted the names Lydia Baker and Joel Richardson 1828. There was a place for a marker between Nos. 49 and 50 but there was no marker there. Going to the further side of the cemetery ("old cemetery") near the iron rail fence I found tomb No. 49 (Jacob Hyler 1805) and No. 52 (Benj. Varnery and Elizabeth Rogers). Between these two there was only half a marker standing and the inscription was more or less obliterated. It may be said that markers No. 50 and No. 51 are not there now with the exception of this broken half.

Consequently it cannot certainly be said in which No. 50 tomb John Lang had been placed. I am rather inclined to believe, however, that it was more likely to have been in the "new cemetery".

As I have stated a Mr. Calder told me that the undertakers and sextons of those early days seemed to do about whatever they wished around the cemeteries. A cursory review of the original city hall record showed that the undertaker Davis had interred in tomb No. 50 a John Butters (Nov. 1839) and a Jeanette Wallace (Jan. 1840) and an undertaker Willcutt a Melinder Chadburn in tomb No. 50. Wherever John Lang may be in the old Copp's Hill Burial Ground of Boston is inconsequential but his name will remain in the history of his country.

A book published by J. J. Smith, Jr. in Boston in 1831 entitled "American Naval Battles", gives an account of the WASP-FROLIC engagement as follows: "Of all the victories achieved by a single vessel perhaps the most brilliant and which will probably long stand on record without parallel, is that of the WASP commanded by Capt. Jacob Jones over the sloop of war FROLIC". He then tells a lengthy story and mentions the name of John Lang. Theodore Roosevelt also gives a long account in his "War of 1812" and I think much of his information was obtained from the J. J. Smith story. According to Roosevelt the action took place at 37°N - 65°W which would locate the battle somewhat north of Bermuda.

Howard I. Chapelle gives the following data concerning the WASP'S spars in his history of American Sailing Navy from records dated 1807.

	<i>Masts</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Yards</i>	<i>Arms</i>
Fore	63'	9'-10"	56'	2'- 4"
Fore top	37'-9"	5'- 6"	41'	3'- 5"
Fore topgalt	18'	.....	27'	2'- 3"
Fore pole	15'	.....	20'	- 9"
Main	70'	11'	62'	2'- 7"
Main top	42'	6'- 1"	45'	3'- 9"
Main topgalt	20'	.....	30'	2'- 6"
Main pole	16'	.....	22'	-10"
Mizzen	60'	8'- 6"	41'	1'- 8"
Mizzen top	31'-6"	4'- 7"	30'	1'-10"
Mizzen topgalt	15'	.....	20'-8"	1'- 8"
Mizzen pole	12'	.....	15'-6"	- 7"
Bowsprit	43'-6" Outboard	29'-6"		
Jibboom	34'			
Flying jibboom	38'-4"			
Martingale	11'-6"			
Spritsail	41'			
Main boom	41'			
Main gaff	27'			

ABRAM THURLOW COLLIER

Cambridge Vital Statistics show that Arthur F. Luke (25) married Eliza W. Brown (21) of Melrose on Dec. 17, 1878. His parents given as James, Jr. and Lydia A., and her parents as William H. and Harriet.

Arthur Luke's father (trader, age 23) married Lydia Ann Howes (18) daughter of Tyler of Spencer, Mass., on Jan. 5, 1848.

EVANGELINE CARRIE ABBOTT PHILLIPS

Evangeline's son, John Kenny, had a son born in December 1950 and named Barry John. Referring to Table V in the Conclusion it will be seen that to this time there are now just twice as many males as females born to this ~~sixth~~^{5th} generation, or 16 to 8.

LAURA LEE

Recently I noticed a newspaper article concerning the auction of some paintings owned by Marion Davies, former film star and friend of the late publisher, William Randolph Hearst, and among the paintings sold, and receiving the top price of \$2,750. was one by Bougereau, called "Madonna and Child", and purchased by a private collector of Newport, Rhode Island. As stated before Bougereau was one of the Parisian instructors of Laura Lee.

THOMAS TUCKER COLLIER and HARRIET MERRICK

I recently noted in the State House records that a John Staniford married a Mrs. Mary Ann Williams of Boston on May 17, 1843 (no ages given), Jos. H. Clinch of St. Mathews Church of South Boston, minister. The same incident is on record in the Cambridge Vital Statistics. Staniford is an odd name (only three can be found in 1951 Boston Telephone Directory), therefore he might well have been the John Staniford of our family history. If so, this was his second marriage because in the story of Ann Jemima Collier Marshall, she stated that her adopted parents were "John and Ann Staniford". An

Ann Staniford who died January 23, 1840, age 42 years (Cambridge Statistics) was doubtless her foster mother. John by his second wife had a son, John W. Staniford, born February 17, 1844; the middle initial probably stands for Williams.

Note that the name Williams has now appeared for a second time in this history; the first reference was to Thomas K. Williams, who married Fanny Collier in 1846 in Cincinnati, Ohio. Was Thomas K. related to the husband of Mrs. Mary Ann Williams? Were the Stanifords, the Williams and the Colliers all friends of long standing? It seems more than likely.

I followed the addresses of John Staniford in the available Cambridge Directories (1847 to 1868). After that I did not find his name. His work over all this time was recorded as glass, glass vial and lunar glass manufacturer. His places of residence, all in East Cambridge, were — Cambridge Street near South Second; Cambridge corner Fifth; 154 Cambridge; 32 Gore Street; 44 Gore Street; Winter near Fourth; and 18 Winter, the last home mentioned.

ELEANOR BREASHA WHITNEY

I have found additional information concerning Myron W. Whitney; that he made his first debut in *The Messiah* on Christmas in 1858; and that he also sang in several Christmas oratorios; and in London in 1872 he was engaged by Mr. Mapleson to appear for several weeks at Covent Garden Theater. He appeared as Elijah at the Birmingham Festival and at Oxford University. At the Cincinnati Music Festival in 1873 he was hailed as the greatest living basso in English, and in 1876 he was the principal soloist at the opening exercises of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

The name of his daughter I have given as Gertrude but according to the Whitney Genealogy it is Lizzie Gertrude; this, I presume, was for my grandmother Mary Elizabeth (Lizzie) Foster. Gertrude's children were named Duane Whitney, Eleanor Gertrude and Irving.

THE THURLOWS

John Hosmer's "History of Deer Isle" with a map showed that members of the Raynes family were established in the town in the early 1800's near Sunset, and Joseph Colby Senior and Junior just above Webb's Cove. Those in the Raynes family were John Senior and his three sons, John, William, and Johnson; and four daughters, as well as relatives by the name of Samuel and James. From all the information I can gather it seems that John Raynes, Sr. (who married Abigail Harmon) came from York, Maine. His son, Captain John Raynes, was born in 1753 and came to Deer Isle in 1772. He was at Bagaduce (Castine) in 1779 during the British attack. He was a master mariner and was married to Sarah Eaton for sixty years. A son Joseph married a Betsy Johnson. There was a son Nathan, and according to Hosmer he was the first husband of Elvira Thurlow. In my story of the Thurlows I called her first husband John, but I believe the Hosmer history is correct and the name should be Nathan. In my story of the Thurlows you will note that in 1832 Captain David Thurlow and Nathan Raynes built a schooner called the *Thurlo*. Elvira, then twenty years old, might well have been married at that time, since she married Charles Collier in 1838 and they took her son John Edward into their home.

Hosmer's history states that Captain David Thurlow and his wife Mercy had twelve children and gives the name of eleven which agrees with those on the Thurlow Chart; he did not give the name of a daughter whom I call Sarah. Speaking to Captain David he stated that the mill in the cove blew down in 1839, and I received information recently that the cemetery on Crotch Island was located about seven hundred feet west of the homestead; and further west towards the shore there is a very nice beach.

WALTER L. BAKER

Further information shows middle initial stands for Lawrence and is another case where an old family name was used. He was born September 14, 1880, and was married on June 3, 1914 to Marion J. Vievering (not Mary as given in the story.) His son, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on September 23, 1914, was named after his grandfather William Hewitt Baker, and this is the first time I have heard the full name of William H. Baker who married Laura Elvira Lawrence.

Walter was president of The Baker Estate, Inc. for many years. He did not see war service as I had previously been told. He died September 20, 1946. His son William Hewitt graduated from Lehigh University with the Class of 1940, and was a member of Beta Theta Pi Fraternity. He was married on August 13, 1949, to Nell Housman of Mayfield, Kentucky, and a daughter Lillian was born November 2, 1950. He is now Regional Personnel Manager for the American Air Lines at the Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles, California. Their home is at 1709 Walnut Avenue, Manhattan Beach, California.

ALBERT LEE BAKER

Further information shows that Albert was born March 1874, probably in Brooklyn, and the date of his marriage was August 17, 1912. He was Secretary and Treasurer of The Baker Estate, Inc. for many years. His son Raymond has three boys, which adds two more to the number shown under the heading of Group V, or fourth generation. I do not know the names of two boys. Also note that two more boys have added to the predominance of males in our Collier descendants. The name of the son of Albert's daughter, given as R. M. Reed, Jr., is now reported as Fielden M. Reed.

THE FOSTERS

The account of the engagement between the WASP and the FROLIC as given by Theodore Roosevelt in his "Naval War of 1812" follows:

"On October 13, 1812, the American 18-gun ship-sloop WASP Capt. Jacob Jones and 137 men aboard, sailed from Delaware and ran off south-east to get into the track of the West India vessels; on the 16th a heavy gale began to blow, causing the loss of the jib-boom and two men on it. The next day the weather moderated somewhat and at 11:30 P.M. in latitude 37° North longitude 65° west several sail were descried. These were part of a convoy of 14 merchant-men which had quitted the Bay of Honduras on Sept. 12th bound for England under convoy of the British 18-gun brig-sloop FROLIC, of 19 guns and 110 men, Capt. Thomas Whinyates. They had been dispersed by the gale of the 16th during which the FROLIC's main-yard was carried away and both her top sails torn to pieces; next day she spent in repairing damages, and by dark six of the missing ships had joined her. The day broke almost cloudless on the 18th (Sunday) showing the convoy, ahead and to leeward of the American ship, still some distance off so Capt. Jones had not thought it prudent to close during the night, while he was ignorant of the force of his antagonists. The WASP now sent down her top gallant yards, close reefed her top sails, and bore down under short fighting canvas; while the FROLIC removed her main-yard from the casks, lashed it on deck, and then hauled to the wind under her boom main sail and close reefed top sail, hoisting Spanish colors to decoy the stranger under her guns, and permit the convoy to escape. At 11:32 the action began — the two ships running parallel on the starboard tack, not 60 yards apart, the WASP firing her port and the FROLIC her starboard guns. The latter fired rapidly, delivering three broadsides to the WASP'S two, both crews cheering wildly as the ship wallowed through the water. There was a very heavy sea running, which caused the vessels to pitch and roll heavily. The Americans fired as the engaged side of their ship was going down, aiming at their opponent's hull; while the British delivered their broadsides while on the crests of the seas, the shot going high. The water dashed in clouds of spray over both crews, and the vessels rolled so that the muzzles of the guns went under. But in spite of the rough weather, the firing was not only spirited but well directed. At 11:36 the WASP's maintop-mast was shot away and fell, with its yard, across the port fore and foretop-sail braces, rendering the head yards unmanageable; at 11:46 the gaff and mizzen-top-gallant mast came down and by 11:52 every brace and most of the rigging was shot away. It would now have been difficult to brace any of the yards. But meanwhile the FROLIC suffered dreadfully in her hull and lower masts and had her gaff and head braces shot away. The slaughter among her crew was very great, but the survivors kept at their work with the dogged courage of their race. At first the two vessels ran side by side but the American gradually forged ahead, throwing in her fire from a position in which she herself received little injury; by degrees the vessels got so close that the Americans struck the FROLIC's side with their rammers in loading and the British brig was raked with dreadful effect. The FROLIC then fell aboard her antagonist, her jib-boom coming in between the main-and mizzen-rigging of the WASP and passing over the heads of Captain Jones and Lieutenant Biddle, who were standing near the capstan. This forced the WASP up in the wind, and she again raked her antagonist, Captain Jones trying to restrain his men from boarding till he could put in another broadside. But they would no longer be held back, and Jack Lang, a New Jersey seaman, leaped on the FROLIC bowsprit; Lieutenant Biddle then mounted on the hammock cloth to board, but his feet got entangled in the rigging, and one of the midshipmen seizing his coat-tails to help himself up the lieutenant tumbled back on the deck. At the next swell he succeeded in getting on the bowsprit, on which there were already two seamen whom he passed on the forecastle. But there was no one to oppose him; not twenty Englishmen were left unhurt. The man at the wheel

was still at his post, grim and undaunted, and two or three more were on deck, including Captain Whinyates and Lieutenant Wintle, both so severely wounded that they could not stand without support. There could be no more resistance, and Lieutenant Biddle lowered the flag at 12:15 — just 43 minutes after the beginning of the fight. A minute or two afterwards both the FROLIC's masts went by the board — the foremast about fifteen feet above the deck, the other shot off. Every officer was wounded, two of them, the first lieutenant, Charles McKay, and master, John Stevens, died. Her total loss was over 90; about 30 of whom were killed outright or died later. The WASP suffered very severely in her rigging and aloft generally but only two or three shots struck her hull; five of her men were killed — two in her mizzen-top and one in her maintop-mast rigging — and five wounded, chiefly while aloft.

The two vessels were practically of equal force. The loss of the FROLIC's main yard had merely converted her into a brigantine, and as the roughness of the sea made it necessary to fight under very short canvas, her inferiority in men was compensated for by her superiority in metal. She had been desperately defended; no men could have fought more bravely than Captain Whinyates and his crew. On the other hand the Americans had done their work with a coolness and skill that could not be surpassed; the contest had been one mainly of gunnery, and had been decided by the greatly superior judgment and accuracy with which they fired. Both officers and crew behaved well; Captain Jones particularly mentions Lieutenant Claxton who, though too ill to be of any service, persisted in remaining on deck throughout the engagement."

ABRAM THURLOW COLLIER



THE COLLIER CHELSEA RESIDENCE

The corner house of the brick duplex house was the home of Abram T. Collier at 91 Congress Avenue, Chelsea, Massachusetts. Picture was probably taken in the early 1880's. Persons shown on the steps may be the maid, myself and my sister Amy. Shurtleff Street on left, running down hill to Chelsea Creek, afforded excellent winter coasting. Iron fence enclosed the grounds of Shurtleff School where Abram's children attended.

This house was completely destroyed in the 1908 Chelsea fire but the hitching post, in the form of a horse's head, still remains. The street light was illuminated by gas and the letter box was handy.

RE - GROUP V — Page 251

The list under the Maria Collier Lawrence Branch should have included that of Lillian Baker, according to information recently received.

RE CONCLUSION — Page 253

Recent information concerning Lillian Baker (granddaughter of Walter Lawrence Baker) and two more boys (grandsons of Alfred Lee Baker) will raise the number of persons under Group V in Table II from 78 to 81. This change would also apply to Group V in Table III.

RE CONCLUSION — Page 257

Doubt expressed about the old name of Baker being carried forward might now be revised in the light of recent information that Raymond Baker (son of Alfred Lee Baker) has three sons.

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Re THOMAS TUCKER COLLIER
and HARRIET MERRICK

Pg. 22

The Boston Commercial Gazette of April 15, 1822, announced the arrival on Sat., April 13, from Liverpool of the ship CHAMPION, Capt. Lewis master. This is the date set forth in this "*Sketch*" as the time our ancestors arrived in America. As the CHAMPION was the only vessel to arrive from England on that day it is doubtless the vessel on which they came. The story about Maria Collier Lawrence refers to the rough voyage which they had, and is confirmed in the following quotation from the Commercial Gazette—

"On Saturday there arrived from Liverpool the CHAMPION, Capt. Lewis, 68 days. On the night of the 10th of March she carried away her temporary rudder and since then she has had a temporary stern post, or rudder, unshipped and broken three times and expended nearly all her spars in refitting them. On the Grand Banks in a heavy squall she lost her main yard. The CHAMPION has suffered severely in sails and rigging—nearly all the crew exhausted at times from continual labor at the rudder — for most of the passengers had a hard gale, a heavy sea with snow and sleet. Spoke the Swedish ship FREDEN in lat 19 long 38 and ship CAMILLAS in lat 42 long 52. Capt. Lewis however believed that he would bring his ship in safely with its cargo worth \$600,000. Her safe arrival was greeted by the huzza of a number of merchants and others who had assembled on the end of Central Wharf at the time she anchored which were returned by the crew on board. Passengers Messrs. Lewis Grosvenor, C. P. Clark, Mrs. Francis and two in the steerage."

A plausible tale — The Colliers of Bristol out of Liverpool to Boston — steerage passengers — the children not mentioned. Central Wharf next to Long Wharf where the "*Sketch*" reports them as first landing in America.

Re "EFFIE" LAWRENCE MARTELLA

Pg. 200

Her son, Austin, recently moved to King St., Portchester, New York.

Her son, LeRoy, saw service with the Navy in World War II.

Re SIDNEY ALONZO LAWRENCE

Pg. 111

Brooklyn Directory of 1876 showed him connected with "shoes". His grandson, Roy Martella, explained that he had been connected with a concern marketing shoe machinery. This information was of especial interest to me since I had been connected with the United Shoe Machinery Company for many years.

Re WALTER BAKER

Pg. 216

Name of Walter's wife on chart as Mary Vivering should have read Marion Vivering.

Supplementary Data — A

Re TABLE II**Conclusion**

The infant mortality of over 20% covering 3 generations as shown under Groups I, II and III is extremely high as compared to similar reports of today. To show that this condition was not of our family alone I found data of the First Church of Charlestown that covered the deaths of its members from 1820 to 1830. The record showed total deaths in the parish of 1217 — those under 10 years, 589. The percentage here is 48.4. You see there was about a 50-50 chance of survival years ago.

Re HARRIET COLLIER**Pg. 22**

In news clipping noted in addendum Pg. 261 on the seventh line the words "a perilous voyage of 3 months" seems to verify the matter concerning the ship *Champion* as noted on preceding page.

Re ALFRED COLLIER**Pg. 72**

Under the date of Sept. 13, 1860 Alfred stated he went to Mt. Auburn and I wondered why. Later I found that his little brother and sister had both died and had been buried in Cambridge Cemetery. This cemetery might have been considered as at Mt. Auburn in those days as it adjoins Mt. Auburn Cemetery. This could have been the reason for his going to Mt. Auburn.

Re LAURA LEE**Pg. 218**

Concerning the famous painter Bougereau, I received an interesting reply to a letter I sent to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, as follows:

"Dear Mr. Collier:

We have one painting by Bougereau, a Virgin and Child. It is not now on exhibition but has been and could be seen any time in storage.

I do not know what became of Bougereau's paintings in the Hoffman House. He was a painter of very great reputation in the nineteenth century but is not taken nearly so seriously now. For the sentimental and devout he painted very soulful Madonnas and mourning mothers. For the more material, he painted luscious 'barroom nudes' in a soft voluptuous technique. He was obviously an extremely clever draftsman, a competent painter but of too obvious a sentiment which is probably why he is not so highly regarded today."

**Re THOMAS TUCKER COLLIER
and HARRIET MERRICK****Pg. 22**

I found (from records Methodist Church, East Cambridge, Thos. S. McKeown, Rector) that John and Mary Staniford are listed in records of about 1850, any before that not around now. It would appear this man was the John Staniford of our story and Mary his second wife. The connection of John with this church would account for Ann Jemima Collier Marshall being identified with the church and of singing in the Methodist choir. John must have been a very religious man as the record states further "died of dropsy Sept. 15,

Supplementary Data — B

1866. He was converted in England 56 years before his death, was Prayer leader in England — and was trustee — Steward and class leader in this Church for about 40 years, always cheerful — was always liberal with his means. Died in great peace." This places him as English born, a fact I did not know before. The site of the old church was near the present Trinity Methodist, corner of Third and Cambridge Streets, East Cambridge.

I have stated before that his second wife was a Mrs. Mary Ann Williams; his first was Ann. The record also reports on Mary A. Staniford. The record does not indicate the relationship existing between John and Mary other than the fact they are listed together. Regarding Mary A. Staniford the following is recorded: "Left her husband, lives in West Roxbury. Left without letter twenty years since." I am of the opinion that she is John's second wife. As "twenty years since" would go back to the year 1846, it would appear that they lived together for about three years since their marriage took place on May 17, 1843.

I have found that John Staniford, age 78 years, 3 months, was buried in Mt. Auburn Cemetery in a lot in the name of Florence Warner. The date places his date of birth as June, 1788. Therefore if he and his wife Ann took charge of the two Collier girls (Ann Jemima and Mary Ann) in 1831 (the year Alfred was placed with the Shakers) then he was about 43 years old at the time. In 1843 when he married the second time he was about fifty-five.

Re VICTOR W. COLLIER

Pg. 216

Word just received that Collier Holmes, Sergeant of Marines, at present stationed in Philadelphia, announces birth of a son. This adds one more person to the ~~fifth~~^{6th} generation of Colliers. At the same time Victor Collier wrote me that "my father, myself, my son and now my grandson all served in the Armed Forces and all of their own volition, none drafted". Certainly a record worth keeping in mind.

Re THE FOSTERS

Pg. 157

When I received the "History of the U.S.S. LANG" from Washington I noticed the wording — "John Lang gave his life in the battle". As this was an error and not in agreement with other Naval Department records I wrote Washington about it and received the following answer:

"This letter acknowledges the receipt of your letter of Aug. 13, 1951 in which you gave us corrected information on Mr. John Lang, namesake for the destroyer U.S.S. LANG.

We appreciate the interest you have shown in sending the information to us and we shall make the corrections on subsequent copies of the ship's history.

Sincerely,

H. J. Gimpel

Officer in Charge

Ships' Histories Section"

Re ELEANOR BREASHA WHITNEY

Pg. 167

The addresses of her grandchildren follow:

Irving Hadsell	Church Lane, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Duane Hadsell	Tallahassee, Florida
Mrs. Eleanor Thornton	Maitland, Florida

Re "EFFIE" LAWRENCE MARTELLA

Pg. 200

It is said that the connection of the family with the Hammersteins was through Annie Nimmo, sister of Helen Nimmo who was Frank Baker's wife. Annie Nimmo married Oscar Hammerstein.

Re THOMAS TUCKER COLLIER

Pg. 22

Pertinent to the story of Thomas Tucker Collier might be the following data contained in a letter to me from The Council House, Bristol, England, as follows:

"The Apprentice Rolls

1803, Oct. 27

Thomas Collier, son of James Collier of Bristol, labourer, puts himself apprentice to Edward Patience, Potter.

1805

Charles Collier, son of James Collier, apprenticed.

The Bristol Burgess Rolls

1812, Oct. 2

James Collier, sugar baker, is admitted into the liberties of this city for that he married Esther, daughter of Richard Edwards, baker, deceased.

1812, Oct. 2

Thomas Collier, potter, is admitted into the liberties of this city for that he was the apprentice of Edward Patience."

The foregoing seems to indicate that the father of our Thomas Tucker Collier was named James, also that Thomas had a brother named Charles. It is interesting to note that he was married to Harriet Merrick on August 17, 1812, and two months later was "admitted to the liberties of the city". My grandfather Charles Collier was probably named for his Uncle Charles, and his grandmother may have been Esther Edwards; also James Collier, labourer may have become James Collier, sugar baker.

Re THOMAS TUCKER COLLIER
and HARRIET MERRICK

Pg. 22

The Mt. Auburn Cemetery records show that John and Ann Staniford were buried in a lot in the name of Florence Warner, John in Sept. 1866, age 78 years 3 months, or date of birth June 1788, and Ann in June 1840, age 45 years or date of birth June 1795.

CORRECTIONS

Re WALTER VICKERY

Pg. 237-238

Name Pestang should be Pestana

Name Beamis should be Bernier

Re GROUP IV

Pg. 249

Name Homes should be Holmes

Re GROUP V

Pg. 251-252

Name should be Marguerite Estella Lynde Ketchie

From Donald A. Vickery to Gerald Albert Vickery.

The name Vickery should have been Vaillancourt, for the nine persons were children of Mildred Vickery Vaillancourt and Arthur Vaillancourt. Also the name Beamis should be Bernier.

Re PHILLIPS

Pg. 284

Barry John should be fifth, not sixth generation, thus Group V, Table V becomes 39 males, 40 females.

As Charles Lane, referred to on page 81, wrote a few lines in 1843 about the Harvard Shakers when they were quite prosperous and while Alfred Collier was there, it seems appropriate to quote him as follows: "The South Shakers was the probationary village for such persons as propose to join the family. Number in the family about 200 and 38 are under 16 years and not one under 4. The trade amounted to about \$10,000. per year. The clearest book they have printed is 'A Summary View of the Millennial Church, or United Society of Believers (commonly called Shakers) concerning the rise, progress and practical order of the Society', printed in Albany in 1823". The arguments are not directed against union under all circumstances. "If they are able to lay lust entirely aside . . . in the propogation . . . then they are able to fulfil the law of nature." It is worthy to remark that this most successful experiment in associate life and community of property was founded by A Woman."

From the British Museum I received the following information concerning the ship CHAMPION.

"THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY, 1821.

Friday, December 21, p. 196

UNITED STATES

First Spring ship, to sail on the 15th of January, FOR BOSTON,
The fine new American Ship CHAMPION,
Joseph W. Lewis, Master;

Burthen 317 tons, coppered and copper fastened, built expressly for a regular trader between this port and Boston, and takes the place of the FALCON; she is in every respect equal to any vessel in the trade, and her accommodations for passengers are fitted up in a superior style, combining elegance and comfort. — For freight or passage apply to Capt. Lewis, on board, in the King's Dock, or to CURWEN and HAGARTY, 1S, Goree-Piazzas.

LIVERPOOL MERCURY, 1822.

Friday, January 18, p. 228

Under contract not to take any goods after the 19th instant,
FOR BOSTON,

The fine new American Ship CHAMPION,

— as above —

CURWEN and HAGARTY, 18, Goree-Piazzaz.

Supplementary Data — F

THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY, 1822.

Friday, February 8, p. 255.

VESSELS SAILED

February 4.

Champion, Lewis, Boston

LIVERPOOL MERCURY 1822.

March 8, p. 287.

Naval Intelligence

The following vessels have been spoken at sea:— CHAMPION, Lewis, hence for Boston, 15th ult. lat 49, 30 lon 15; she had experienced very heavy gales of wind, and suffered in her sailes. A sloop was boarding them for a supply of water, having the crew of a wreck (17 in number) on board —

April 5, — .319

Nav. Intell.

..... spoken at sea:— Champion, hence for Boston, 20th ult. 45 lon 32, with loss of rudder.

May 24, p. 375.

Nav. Intell.

..... Champion, Lewis hence at Boston

COLUMBIAN CENTINEL (Boston).

Saturday Morning, April 13, 1822. p. 2. Extract of a letter from Capt. J. W. Lewis, of ship CHAMPION, dated at sea March 10, lat 47 lon 29. (No mention of passengers.)

"I sailed from Liverpool 4th Feb. in co. with numerous fleet for America, we were ten days clearing the channel with continual gales from the S.W. The ship proved an excellent sailer and all went well until the 27th of Feb. at which time we were lying too with a tremendous gale from W.S.W. in lat 48 lon 34. The force of the wind split the main-topsail, and the ship lalling off, a heavy sea came on the starboard quarter and broke the rudder wheel and spanker boom, and carried away the boat; a second sea carried the rudder completely away wrenching and drawing out the fastenings of the rudder braces. We immediately tried the pumps and found she had commenced leaking — on looking down the run we discovered that the water poured in from the holes of the rudder fastenings. With great labor and difficulty after cutting

Supplementary Data — G

away the stern timbers we succeeded in plugging up five holes, 24 hrs. after the disaster; both pumps at work all the time kept her free. One or more holes remained open which caused her to leak some but not dangerously. From the 27th Feb. to Mar. 6th we drifted about at the mercy of the waves not being able to steer her with a short piece of cable we had on board — during this time it blew a constant gale from W.S.W. the sea continually passing over our deck—at this time we were laboring to make some kind of a rudder; and on the 7th we got it shipped being then in lon 26, having drifted 8°; it would have answered very well could it have been placed fairly on the stern post, but one of the lower gudgeons remained which caused it to project on one side, the effect is it steers well on one tack but carried the helm hard up on the other; in four days we have progressed 3° against a head wind; our new rudder must however be reshipped and the ship ought not to be expected before May — The day the Cortes hove in sight from Liverpool (arr. at N. York) which vessel took out Messrs. Jos. R. Paxton, Edward Clark and George Delius, some of my passengers. My crew has been nearly exhausted but I yet hope to preserve the CHAMPION with her valuable cargo and bring her safe to Boston." (The ship must have been fixed soon — She cleared Boston for Charleston, May 11, 1822.)

Wednesday Morning, April 17, 1822.

p. 2. col. 3.

Shipping Journal

Port of Boston — 1822

Saturday, April 13 —

Arrived ship Champion, Lewis, Liverpool, 67;

Re THOMAS TUCKER COLLIER

Pg. 22

Recently I received a sketch of the St. Augustine Church of Bristol, England from the Reverend Canon P. Gay, Vicar of the United Parish of St. Aug. with St. George. He states that the church was built in 1240 by the monks of St. Augustine who lived in the abbey close by (now Bristol Cathedral). The church today is in a ruined condition — blitzed 3 times and unsafe to use. His church records go back to 1570. I also received the names of Colliers between the years 1780 to 1830 from the baptismal, marriage and burial records but could not connect them with those of our family. However, all Bristol reports indicated the name of Collier was probably well known there.

Re THE THURLOWS

Pg. 62

A letter from Mrs. Flora Collins Thurlow of Deer Isle to Raymond Trundy, Jr. of Brooklyn, stated — "Abram T. Collier told me that the Thurlows were natives of Denmark and the name was originally Therkel or Thurkel."

Supplementary Data — H

Lieut. Biddle of the WASP wrote to his father after the capture of the WASP and FROLIC by the ship POICTIERS Capt. Beresford, as follows:

"His Britannic Majesty's Ship POICTIERS 74, at sea.

My dear father:

The fortune of war has placed us in the hands of the enemy. We have been captured by this ship, after having ourselves captured his Britannic Majesty's brig FROLIC.

The FROLIC was superior in force to us; she mounted eighteen 32 lb. cannonades and two long 9s. The WASP you know has only 16 cannonades. The action lasted 43 mins.; we had 5 killed, and the slaughter on the FROLIC was dreadful. We are bound for Bermuda. I am quite unhurt.

In haste

J. Biddle"

A court of inquiry convened to determine upon the WASP'S surrender to the POICTIERS exonerated the Captain and the crew of all blame.

The first record I have seen of "Jack" Lang was in "Naval Monument" written by Abel Bowen and published in Boston in 1816. Bowen's book contains accounts of the various naval battles of the War of 1812. The name "Jack" Lang appears in the story of the engagement between the U.S.S. WASP and H.B.M. FROLIC. His account of the battle is quite lengthy and, I believe, has served as a basis of many histories subsequently published. The book contains numerous cuts, many of which were from engravings made by Abel Bowen, who was a skilled engraver; but the book states that most of the engravings are from designs of Corne.

Mr. Copeland of the Peabody Museum of Salem, Mass., informed me that Corne was a native of Elba who had been brought to America by Haskell Derby, a Salem merchant, in his vessel the Mt. Vernon which had been to the Mediterranean on a business venture. Corne spent considerable time in New England but later went to Philadelphia. He did many paintings of naval battles of the War of 1812, most of which have since disappeared, but the Peabody Museum has some of his other maritime work. His work was considered fairly accurate as to the vessels involved as they were made shortly after the war and both he and Abel Bowen were able to consult many officers and seamen regarding details. It would seem, therefore, that it is mainly through cuts from Bowen's engravings that we have the first pictorial versions of the naval battles of the War of 1812.

Bowen states: "John Lang, a native of New Brunswick, New Jersey, we mention with great pleasure, the name of this brave American seaman, as a proof of that conspicuous valor, is confined to no rank in the naval service."

Re ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**Pg. 258**

I should add the following:

Marion L. Baker (Baker information)
Stuart Patterson (Collier information)
Betsy Bulkeley (Chart drawings)
Brooklyn City Hall (Records - deaths)

Re CHARLES COLLIER**Pg. 40**

The ornament with the coin referred to on page 41 was found at the home of Victor Collier, and investigation showed that it was a glass urn and there were two silver coins instead of one, and appeared to be three-cent coins dated 1831 and 1835.

Re WALTER VICKERY**Pg. 237**

Harold Reed Vickery, son of Leon Vickery, was married in November 1951 to Priscilla Whipple.

A son, Edwin Leonard Olson, Jr., was born September 21, 1951 to Dorothy Olson.

Re GROUP V (Additions)**Pg. 251**

Maria Collier Lawrence Branch
Lillian Baker
Charles Collier Branch
Jill Collier
Alfred Collier Branch
Christine Ruth Curran

Ann Jemima Marshall Branch
Eric Nichols Woods
Mary Ann Fraser Branch
Barry John Kenney
Lawrence William Abbott

Re TABLE IX (Additions)**Pg. 255**

Maria Collier Lawrence Branch
Deborah Ann Flanagan
Charles Collier Branch
Edward Burgess Holmes

Ann Jemima Marshall Branch
Kenneth Bernier
Michael Bernier
Brian Bernier
Priscilla Marie Riley
Edwin Leonard Olson, Jr.

Re ALBERT LEE BAKER**Pg. 216**

Recent information now shows date of birth Jan. 22, 1874. Also that son Raymond was director of ARL Radio Station, Arlington, Va., but recently became manager of Radio Station WSAL, Logansport, Ind. There are 3 children, Raymond W., Jr., (7½), Albert Lee, 2d (6), and Robert Eugene (2½).

Re ELEANOR BREASHA WHITNEY**Pg. 167**

On pg. 171 line 5, the conversation between William and his sister Gertrude, I have heard recently went like this — "I wonder what kind of victuals they have in this house." Answer — "Well, Will, if we don't like it we can go home."

Further information concerning the daughter Gertrude, pg. 172, and her family. Her husband Waldo was self-made and a Vice President and General Manager of F. W. Dodge Co. Was well known in tennis circles and President of the West Side Tennis Club, Forrest

Supplementary Data — J

Hills, L. I. The son, Irving Whitney, was a graduate of Columbia, President of his Class 1914 and Captain of the winning 1914 Crew at Poughkeepsie Regatta. Is now Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr. of F. W. Dodge Co., home in Scarsdale, N. Y. Has two married daughters, Kathryn Kloss and Caryl English. Son Duane lives in Tallahassee, Florida. He is married and has four daughters, one married — June O'Driscoll. The others are Patricia, Suzanne and Nancy. Duane was born in the old Whitney home in Watertown, Mass., is now Asst. State Chemist, Florida Dept. of Agriculture. Graduated from Cornell in 1913 and on its track team. The daughter, Eleanor Gertrude Thornton, lives in Maitland, Florida. She graduated from Bernard and is a well known photographer. Her children are Dade, Irving, and Helen Hadsell Burke of Forestdale, Mass.

Re ELEANOR BREASHA WHITNEY

Pg. 167

I had been asked the connection of the Whitney family with that of the Lincoln family and the result of my research follows. I had heard that the Whitneys, related to the Collier family, were cousins of President Lincoln.

The data on the Lincoln line comes from the genealogy of Samuel Lincoln of Hingham, compiled by Waldo Lincoln, A.B.; and that on the Whitney family from the genealogy of John Whitney of London, who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1635, compiled by Frederic Clifton Pierce. These family facts are most interesting and worthy of recording in our "*Family Sketch*".

Between 1635 and 1645 about eight Lincolns from the west of England settled in Hingham, Mass. Three brothers were Samuel, Daniel and Thomas, but their relation to the others is in doubt. Daniel and Thomas died without issue but Samuel had a large family, four of whom were sons. It is the lineage of Samuel, Jr., and Mordecia which concerns the Whitney family. The Lincoln entering the Whitney family was Fannie, daughter of William Lincoln of Hingham, Mass., and Jael Cushing of Ashburnham, Mass. Her husband, William Whitney, lived in Ashby, Mass., all his life from 7 yrs. until his death at the age of 96. Fannie died in her 88th year.

The Whitneys are descended from John Whitney of England who settled in Watertown, Mass., about 1635.

It will be seen that Myron W. Whitney, who married Eleanor Breasha, was a fifth cousin to Pres. Abraham Lincoln through the marriage of his father William to Fannie Lincoln.

THE LINCOLN LINE

SAMUEL LINCOLN
m Martha

MORDECIA

b 1657 d 1727
*m Sarah Jones
m Mary Chapin

*MORDECIA, Jr.

b 1686 d 1736
m Hanna Saltar

JOHN

b 1716 d 1788
m Rebecca - - - - -

ABRAHAM

b 1744 d 1785-88
m Bathsheba Herring

THOMAS

b 1778 d 1851
m Nancy Hanks

PRES. ABRAHAM LINCOLN

b 1809 d 1865
m Mary Todd
Robert Todd
Edward Wallace
William Wallace
Thomas

SAMUEL, Jr.

b 1650 d 1720-21
m Deborah Hersey

JEBEDIAH

b 1692 d 1783
m Bethia Whiton

WILLIAM

b 1729 d 1792
m Mary Otis

WILLIAM, Jr.

b 1761 d 1839
m Jacl Cushing

FANNIE

b 1803 d 1888
m William Whitney

MYRON W. WHITNEY

b 1835 d 1910
m Eleanor Breasha
† William L.
Myron W., Jr.
o Lizzie Gertrude

† Harry
† William
o Irving
o Duane
o Eleanor

THE WHITNEY LINE

JOHN WHITNEY

b 1620 in England d 1692
m Ruth Reynolds

BENJAMIN

b 1660 d 1736
m Abigale Hagar
m Elizabeth - - - - -

ENSIGN

b 1697 d 1745
m Rebecca Fillebrown

JOSIAH

b 1730 d 1800
m Sarah Lawrence

JOSIAH, Jr.

b 1765 d 1841
m Mary Barrett

WILLIAM

b 1798 d 1894
m Fannie Lincoln

MYRON W. WHITNEY

b 1836 d 1910
m Eleanor Breasha
† William L.
Myron W., Jr.
o Lizzie Gertrude

† Harry
† William
o Irving
o Duane
o Eleanor











